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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XXII NO. 41 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1934 EIGHTEEN PAGES

WILLINGDON'S WHITE-PAPER-SAVING MISSION

LAW OF SEDITION IN INDIA AND ENGLAND

"Expression Of Political Opinion Should Not Be Made Punishable"

M. L. As PROTEST, BUT HOUSE REJECTS AMENDMENT

"Laws with regard to Sedition in India and England are the same on paper, but in practice the laws of this country had been administered with ruthless devastation."

In the above words Mr. Ranga Iyer moved the Circulation of his Bill to amend Sections 124-(A) and 153-(A) of the Penal Code in Assembly on Friday.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar supporting the amendment said:—

PROVE ACCUSED'S INTENTION

"It was most essential to prove the intention of the accused before prosecution for sedition."

Sirdar Sant Singh further supporting the amendment wished that

expression of political opinion should not at all be made punishable.

SENTENCE ON JAWAHAR.

At this juncture the debate livened up, as a message conveying the sentence on Pandit Jawaharlal for Sedition reached the House and the Sikh Member referred to this Case as

"a fresh reminder how this Section has been misused in this country."

The motion was, however, defeated.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Mr. Ranga Iyer moved circulation of his Bill to amend Sections 124-(A) and 153-(A) of the Penal Code in the Assembly to-day.

He acknowledged the authorship of the Bill to the late Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, when the latter was a member of the Assembly and had consulted the Upper India Journalists' Association and other organisations.

Vigorously urging the acceptance of the motion, Mr. Ranga Iyer quoted extensively from the views of Mr. Norton, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Sir Rash Bihari Ghose and others that, intention should be the criterion and the Bill now aimed at making this explicit.

"MISCHIEF OF LAW."

Why should the comments expressing disapprobation of the measures of Government or methods of administration with a view to obtaining their alteration by peaceful means constitute an

(Continued on page 4)

2 Years For Jawaharlal

Magistrate Sees In His Speeches Hostility To Government

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

Pndit J. Nehru was sentenced to two years' simple imprizonment on a charge of Sedition in connection with speeches delivered in Calcutta during his previous visit.

It will be recalled that a charge under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code was framed on Thursday against the Pundit in respect of three speeches delivered by him two at the Albert Hall on January 17 and 18 and the third in Urdu at Maheswari Bhawan on the evening of January 18.

MAGISTRATE'S VIEWS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

In the course of the judgment the Magistrate observed that "the accused stated in the court that for many years his activities had certainly been seditious, if by sedition is meant the desire to achieve independence of India and put an end to foreign domination.

He laboured to that end with all his strength for many long years. As years go by, his conviction had grown stronger within him that there can be no freedom for the Indian people so long as there was a trace of British rule left on the face of the country.

He had, therefore attempted in a small degree to put an end to the British rule in this country If that is sedition, he admits that he had been seditious for many years. A cursory perusal of the speeches shows that they were animated by an implacable hostility to the established Government."

TERRORIST SUPPRESSION

"In the first speech reference is made to recent events in the district of Midnapore. The speaker sees in the measures taken by the Government to restore law and order in that district nothing but an attempt of an arrogant imperialist power to humiliate not the town of Midnapore, not a few people of the district, but the whole of India because it is a matter of humiliation for every Indian from Khyber Pass to Cape Comorin. For this, he attributes the blame not to any individual or group of individuals but to the system-cruel and vicious system—that affects all who adapt themselves to it. It is this machine, he says, that crushes the whole country.

IMPERIALISM.

He goes on to speak of the innate and inherent vulgarity of imperialism, its utter cruelty and its vandalism, its shamelessness and its callousness. There is a good deal more in the same strain. It seems superfluous in the face of all this to observe that the speeches in question are highly seditious. The speaker's intentions are avowed and admitted".

SENTENCE

The Chief Presidency Magistrate who found the Pundit guilty sentenced him to two years' simple imprisonment and recommended that he be treated as a Division One prisoner.—A.P.

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE PACT

Documents Signed With Elaborate Precision

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The signing of the Anglo-Soviet Agreement was carried out with elaborate precision and courtesy. No set speeches were delivered but when the document was completed British Ministers and Russian signatories cordially shook hands.

A great difference between the new agreement and that of 1930 is that it is definitely based on the improvement of balance of trade. The Russian use of British shipping will be taken into account. Annual ratios have been laid down whereby the two countries mutually reach virtual equality of imports and exports by 1938.

It is noteworthy in this connection that Britain bought seventeen and half million sterling worth goods from Russia in 1933, while Russia only purchased four and quarter millions. Russia is assured of proportionate equality with other countries in British Government's credit guarantees. Unfair price-cutting is provided against and if investigation complaint fails to lead to settlement, the favoured nation-treatment regarding the goods concerned will cease.

AGA KHAN AND COMMUNAL AWARD

Dr. Sapru Contradicts Press Reports

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16.

The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru made the following statement to the 'Associated Press,' in connection with the reports published in the press regarding his having sent a message to His Highness the Aga Khan on the question of the Communal Award:—

"I desire to contradict that statement categorically. I have never sent any kind of message to His Highness or to any one else on the subject. I can only assume that this report might be due to the fact that at the request of a friend, I gave him a formal letter of two or three lines to His Highness the Aga Khan, as he wanted to have some talk with His Highness. I have made no kind of suggestion to His Highness in my individual capacity or purporting to act for any body or community, I have scrupulously kept aloof from all discussions on the Communal issue, at any rate, for nearly two years and have no desire to take any part in such discussions in the existing circumstances."—A. P.

SHAUKAT ALI IN PATNA

PATNA, Feb. 16.

Total amount received by the Central Relief Committee till this afternoon is Rs. 13,24,000-15-0.

Moulana Shaukat Ali visited today the Bihar Central Relief Committee Office. He is staying with Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz.

Acharya Kirpalani returned from Muzaffarpur to-day. He is proceeding to Madras to-morrow to meet Gandhiji.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

PARIS RIOT SEQUEL

PARIS, Feb. 16

The Municipality besides being liable with state for damage done to private property in the recent riots has to replace 456 lamp posts, 260 traffic signs, 50 trees 1,500 gratings, 160 seats, 11 clocks 20 newspaper kiosks and a large number police bicycles.

Voting of budget by the end of the month is virtually assured following Finance Commission's approval of the bill providing budget estimates be voted 'en bloc' in a single division.—Reuter.

VISIT TO LONDON

To Help Hoare Against The Diehards

AGA KHAN'S FUTURE

Talked Of As Premier Of India After Federation

(From Our Spcl. Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Considerable political significance is attached to the forthcoming visit of Lord Willingdon to London. Exact dates have not been fixed, but from lobby conversations, it appears that Lord Willingdon will be leaving India by air mail in the second week in May and return by the second week of August. This means that His Excellency's leave will not be full four months.

There is also no truth in the rumour recently circulated that Lord Willingdon may not return to India from leave. I am in a position to state that His Excellency will return from London fresh from his discussions with the Secretary of State on reforms and other matters.

LONDON PARLEYS.

The Aga Khan's visit has crystalised opinion and mobilised support in Delhi to the proposals contained in the Joint Memorandum, which, he presented before the Parliamentary Committee. But the recent attempts of Lord Salisbury to make law and order reserved subjects in provinces have greatly disturbed Assembly members whose leaders are pressing to Government to allot a special day for the discussion of the memorandum.

HARDINGE JOINS THEM.

This is considered necessary in view of the latest private advices from London to the effect that even Lord Hardinge has joined hands with Lord Salisbury.

It is generally believed among his admirers that His Excellency would bring his influence to bear in Parliamentary circles and prevent the Diehards from wrecking the Reforms Scheme of the Government by too many safeguards and checks.

CHETTY FOR PARLIAMENT.

According to lobby talks, Sir Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Assembly might also visit England during Summer for about three months, which he will probably utilise in getting to know the latest Parliamentary practices which will be useful in the working of the Assembly.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR AGA KHAN

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

His Highness the Aga Khan left Delhi this morning for Bombay. It is understood that during his stay here a suggestion was made to him to purchase land at New Delhi and build a house, so that he might come more frequently, and take an increasing part in Indian politics.

Informed Muslim circles believe His Majesty's Government and the Government of India are very keen on installing him as the first Prime Minister of the Federated India, and his recent visit here is not unconnected with the preparation for that end, in which case, the Muslims have promised their unanimous support.

Sir C.P. Ramaswami Iyer, who is here, interviewed the Viceroy, and it is understood that he had a discussion with him how best to rally the hesitating Indian Princes to the Federation Scheme. —United Press.

FOR AUSTRIAN INDEPENDENCE

Big Three Out To Affirm Determination?

PARIS, Feb. 16.

The undisguised concern was felt by the guaranteeing powers over the possible Austrian developments following Government-s conflict with Schutzbundler.

French, British, Italian, Czechoslovak diplomatists actively conferred on the subject to-day and understood that a joint British French and Italian declaration is contemplated affirming the determination to maintain Austrian independence.—Reuter.

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL

Constituted With Major Gen. Sprawson As President

NEW DELHI Feb. 16.

The Gazette of India announces that Medical Council of India has been constituted with the following members elected or nominated:—

Major Genl. C A Sprawson, Director-General, I M S., President.

NOMINATED MEMBERS:

Lt. Col. Clive Newcomb (Madras), Major S L Bhatia (Bombay), Col. A H Proctor (U P.), Col. C H Reinhold (Punjab), Lt. Col. P S Mills, (Ranchi), Col. K V Kukday (C P.), Col. J P Cameron (Assam), Dr Saranjam Khan (N W F P.).

ELECTED MEMBERS:

Rao Bahadur Dr A Lakshmanswamy Mudaliar (Madras University), Rao Bahadur T S Tirumurti Avargal (Andhra University), Dr A S Erulker (Bombay University), Khan Bahadur Dr K A Rahman (Punjab University), Mr T N Banerji (Patna University), Mr T Krishna Menon, Avergal (Madrasf Presidency), Dr G V Deshmukh (Bombay Presidency), Rao Bahadur Dr Debi Dutt Pandya (U P.), Capt. P B Mukkerji (Bihar and Orissa), Dr J C Das (Assam).—A. P.

GERMANY AND HER CREDITORS

BERLIN, Feb. 16.

Negotiations with Germany's short-term foreign creditors resulted in the conclusion of a mutually satisfactory agreement for the year ended February 1935.

Britain and eight other countries represented in the negotiations.—Reuter.

BIHAR NEEDS JAWAHAR

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

Interviewed by the United Press" Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy said: "Pandit Jawaharlal did for distressed Bihar what no other prominent leader had done before. With an axe in his hand, he dug out debris and taught the people self-reliance. By his inspiration the people found their feet. Such a great worker who combines wealth of imagination with energy, was the need of the hour and yet such a man had been clapped into jail and at such a time. Could not his prosecution wait for a couple of months? May not the Government of India undo what the Government of Bengal had done?"—United Press.

On Thursday the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of

Rs. 1,47,700

Rajen Babu Plans New Bihar For Old

CAN'T BUILD IT ON DOLE

Energise Instincts Of Self-Help And Self-Respect Of 'Quake Victims

Babu Rajendra Prasad writes from Patna:—

It is just a month since the great earthquake of 15th January, 1934, violently shook to their depths the foundations not only of our houses, which toppled down pellmell, but also of the whole economic structure of our social organisation, which is bound to have far-reaching consequences. It is not unnatural or surprising that the blow stunned us and paralysed our nerves for the time being.

PRINCIPLES OF RECONSTRUCTION.

We shall be making the greatest blunder of our lives if we imagine that it is enough to give doles to sufferers to enable them to keep body and soul together and to re-erect their huts and hovels. The best charity is that which inspires and enables the receiver to do without it. Our efforts should, therefore, be to evoke and energise those instincts of self-help, self-confidence and self-respect which may be paralysed for the time being but which are always capable of revival with proper treatment; and we should avoid like poison everything which has the least tendency of making people feel that they are helpless and resourceless. In India and particularly, in the devastated tracts there is such an abundance of population and, consequently, of available human energy that it should not prove an impossible task to reconstruct Bihar on foundations which may prove safer and sounder than those which have crashed. Only we should not lose sight of fundamentals. Our people are not resourceless in the face of a great calamity, as experience even of this disaster amply proves. Particularly, our village folk are energetic, enterprising and resourceful and, if we can only show them the way, I am confident that they will respond with energy and vogour. If, on the other hand, we committed the unpardonable blunder of lulling them to sleep with opiate doses of indiscriminate charity, we shall be choking in them the noble springs of action, even as our wells have been choked with sand. We have to recreate self-confidence where dismal despair weighs them down.

REKINDLE FIRE OF ENTHUSIASM.

We have to rekindle the fire of enthusiasm where chill despondency freezes the genial currents of the soul. Our Puranas tell us the story of Rishi Kumbhaj who put the whole ocean into the hollow of his hand and drank it up in one draught of Vishwamitra whose ambition, in which he succeeded, was no less than to create a new earth and a new heaven. Our people have lost their houses and their lands, their savings and their goods. But most of those that have survived have not lost their arms and their feet, their brains and their moral fibre. They need to use

(Continued on Page 17).

'Quake Relief Lottery

M.L.C. Suggests Scheme To Finance Work Of Reconstruction

PATNA, Feb. 16

A lottery run on the lines of the Irish Hospitals Sweep and the issue of Premium Bonds were among suggestions made in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to-day as methods of financing reconstruction work in the Province. The House was further discussing the situation arising out of the Earthquake.

Rai Bahadur Shyamnandan Sahay paid a tribute to the promptitude with which local officers of Muzaffarpur dealt with the situation.

The Rai Bahadur added that the estimate of the Secretary of State, in the House of Commons that five crores would be required to rebuild the stricken province was far too small to meet the requirements of the situation. Apart from the problem of reconstruction which would cost crores, there was the question of feeding the destitute in the affected areas for some time, which according to Babu Rajendra Prasad would cost a lakh of rupees per day.

UNDER-ESTIMATE

Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath also characterised the estimate of the Secretary of State as a gross underestimate, considering the magnitude of the calamity. In the speaker's opinion 50 crores would be necessary to complete the work of reconstruction. He said there should be an international movement to help the stricken province of Bihar.

Mr. Yunus suggested the levy of a small tax on people travelling by train to or through Bihar.

RELIEF LOTTERY

Mr. Manindranath Mukherjee suggested that Government should authorise the Bihar Central Relief Committee or such other organisation, to run a 'Quake Relief Lottery for a unmber of years on the lines of the Irish Hospitals, Sweep Stakes and this would give them about a crore. He also suggested the issue of Premium Bonds of small units on the lines adopted by the French and Belgian Governments and City Corporations.

Abdul Ghani said that the whole Empire and the British Government should come to the help of stricken Bihar.

Mr. Srikrishna Prasad said that more lives could have been saved at Monghyr, if Government had promptly equipped Local Officers with necessary resources and men to remove debris and extricate persons buried under it.

Further discussion was postponed until after general discussion on the budget was over. The House then took up general discussion on the Budget.

Mr. Sachidananda Sinha sympathised with a the Finance Member at a time of exceptional difficulty caused by the appalling earthquake disaster, the financial effects of which would be serious and from which it would take the Province a very long time to recover.ffi

SUBVENTION FOR BIHAR

Rai Bahadur Lachmi Prasad Sinha urged the Government of India to grant a subvention to Bihar for a definite period so that the stricken province might be able to carry on, particularly in view of the impending grant of Provincial Autofinomy.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

3. LOST AND FOUND.

Lost at the H. O. H. Fete—a diamond weighing 2 carats, worth about Rs. 2,500/- belonging to Mr. Gopaldas Nathubhai, residing at Gamdevi, Tejpal Road. One who restores the same to the owner will be handsomely rewarded. (1993).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for overseas an experienced Driver who can run 80 B. H. P. Ruston Type Crude Oil Engines and Electric Dynamo. Apply sharp with testimonials. Box No. 1994 "Bombay Chronicle.

Wanted qualified — Experienced Accountant, Young Typists, Hindu Nurses, Lady Doctors, immediately. Apply personally "Dalal", Hornby Road, 2nd Floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (2006).

Wanted experienced workmen for Spinning, Weaving and Engine departments for Night Shift to start from 15th March. Apply sharp to the Mill Manager, Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd., Poona. (2002)

Wanted All To Learn Complete Touch Typewriting, Rs. 7. Shorthand Rs. 15. Standard Typewriter Co., Opposite Petit Library.

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let—Bungalow St. Vincents at Ridge Road, excellent situation. Apply Gordhandas Bhugwandas Narotamdas, "Kapole Niwas Office," Sandhurst Road, between 7 and 8 P.M. (1950).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Space Available, for Flash Light Advertisements, also Shops and Rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2005)

27. HOTELS.

Dinners and refreshment supplied and served. Charges moderate. Wholesome food. Ramakrishna Hindu Hotel 27, Medows Street, Fort. (1911).

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale. Morris One Ton Motor Lorry with teak body. In good working order. Price for quick Sale Rs. 500. Vithal Purshotum & Son, 2nd Khetwady Lane. (1999)

53. DENTISTS.

Pyorrhoea—Get rid of your gum diseases and Pyorrhoea. Stop unnecessary extractions by consulting Dr. Jehangir Nariman. Dentist, (Specialist in gum diseases). Many testimonials. Pyorrhoea Clinic, Opposite Charni Road Tram Junction, Grant Road. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays 9 to 12 (7703).

44. MEDICAL.

Scientific Birth Control at one rupee per month. Consult: Right Agency, 13, New Bhatwadi, Bombay 4. (1973).

Skinboone Lotion cures promptly. Hongkong Foot, Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Dhobie's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on fingers, toes, etc. Won't stain clothes. At Kemp and Co., Akberally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry and Co., Monji Vishram, Thomson and Taylor, etc., (7796).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—A Chief Agent and a Representative for every unrepresented Province and Principal Town throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon on both salary and commission to represent the Premier Insurance and Building Society, Limited. For further particulars and Prospectus apply to the Secretary 237, Angappa Naick Street, Madras. (7973).

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE Co., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Holders of Debentures of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Red House," Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th day of February, 1934, at 5-0 P.M. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolutions namely—

(1) That the respective resignations of Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee, Mr. Nowrojee Hormusjee Belgamvala and Mr. Sohrab Dadabhoy Bhedwar from their Office of Trustees under the Debenture Trust Deed dated the 29th day of November 1926 be and they hereby are accepted.

(2) That Mr. Muncherji Nusserwanji Cama, Mr. T. R. N. Cama and Mr. Sorab Pallonji Kapadia be and they are hereby appointed Trustees under the said Deed in the place and stead of Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Mr. Nowrojee Hormusjee Belgamvala and Mr. Sohrab Dadabhoy Bhedwar.

The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
M. N. CAMA,
Managing Director.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1934.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Holders of Debentures of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Red House," Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th day of February, 1934, at 5-30 P.M. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolutions namely—

(1) That the resignation of Mr. Nowroji Hormusji Belgamvala from his Office of Trustee on behalf of the Debenture Holders be accepted.

(2) That Mr. Muncherji Nusserwanji Cama be and he is hereby appointed a Trustee on behalf of the Debenture Holders in the place and stead of Mr. Nowroji Hormusji Belgamvala.

(3) That Mr. T. R. N. Cama be and he is hereby appointed an additional Trustee under Clause 52 of the Debenture Trust Deed.

The Bombay Samachar, Ltd.,
M. N. CAMA,
Managing Director.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1934.

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans given on security or good personal credit. Easy interest. Write Post Box 2213, Bombay 2. (1996).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwallor, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

116. CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wanted Chemist, preferably with Foreign qualifications in Oil Technology (Oils, Soaps and allied products). Candidates with special post graduate courses will be given preference. Apply with full particulars to the Swastik Oil Mills Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay (2000).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

LOST.

Policy No. 13544 granted by the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Ltd., on the life of Narsinhbhai Jijibhai Patel. Will any person having information regarding the above, kindly communicate with the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (2003)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (PROPER) CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Parsee Gymkhana Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1934, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:

(1) To read and confirm the minutes of the previous meeting.
(2) To receive the report of the Managing Committee and the audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1933.
(3) To elect a President and two Vice Presidents.
(4) To elect the following office bearers for the ensuing year:—
  (a) A Chairman of the Managing Committee.
  (b) Three Ordinary Members of the Managing Committee.
(5) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Any other business which may be duly brought before the Meeting with the consent of the President.

By Order of the
Managing Committee,
O. L. PRIDEAUX,
Hon. Secretary.
7976

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MFG., COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Neville House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1934, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit & Loss Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1933.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3.—To confirm the election of Mr. Neville N. Wadia as a director, who is eligible and offers himself for re-election under Article 78 of the Articles of Association.
4.—To appoint a director in place of Sir N. B. SAKLATWALA, Kt., C.I.E., who retires from Office, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
5.—To appoint a director in place of Sir Cusrow Wadia, Kt., C.I.E., who retires from Office, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
6.—To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
7.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.

The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th February to 8th March, 1934, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 15th February, 1934. (7970)

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

GRAND BONAFIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY ARTISTIC FURNITURE SUITABLE FOR PALACES AND BUNGALOWS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 18th February, 1934 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Messrs. Wimbridge and Co.'s show rooms, at Queens Road opp. Charni Road Station very valuable and artistic carved and plain furniture consisting of dining tables, chairs and side-boards, very rich carved drawing room cabinets and wall cabinets, silver show cases silk tapestry lined chesterfield and drawing room suites and chairs, carved teapoys, fancy ornaments, artistic three mirrors chival glass, dressing tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror and panel door almyrahs, zoondah cupboards, single and double wooden bedsteads, grand father clock two richly hand carved screens for which gold medals have been presented in exhibitions etc., etc.

The furniture is being sold to close above show rooms.

Catalogues are ready and furniture is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS & SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from G.I.P. Rly., (Bombay) and in accordance with sections 55 & 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, sell by public auction on Wednesday the 28th instant at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at the above place unclaimed goods and sweepings including:—

Cotton seed, hirda, toor, linseed, rice, g. n. seeds, husk, juwari, gunny bags, iron drums, w. pieces, iron bars, m. rope glass chimneys, bangles, cocoanuts, dates, c. drugs, cloth, phinol, slates and pencils, brassware, rubber tyre, toys, electric goods, stones, soap, batteries, iron chairs, honey, hair, oil, cotton sweeping, tarpaulins Shahabad stones, etc.

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Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE of valuable furniture of F. D. GRAY, Esquire and others on TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) 18th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face Ground Floor of Babulal Mansion, next to Vianelli's Restaurant of Dining, Drawing and Bed room furnitures, Cottage Piano (S. Rose & Co.) Fire proof Safes Singer Machine, H. M.V., Gramophone, Drawing room Sofa Cabinet, Tilting Chesterfield and Drawing room Suits, Wardrobes, Roll Top Table, Steel Cabinet, Ice Box Chandeliers, A. C. Fans, and also one European gentleman's small Standard Motor-car, L.M.P. No. 37 in good running order, etc. On view.

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ELEPHANTS RUN AMOK

Several Persons And Animals Killed

AGARTALA, Feb. 15.

A good deal of sensation was created here when a wild elephant coming out of the adjoining jungle entered the town, demolished several walls and huts and ran after pedestrians who fled helter-skelter for life. An alarm being raised and several blank shots fired, it retired into the jungle.

Last evening it re-appeared and rushed up to Sivnagar in the suburbs of the town. It came across a Mohomedan youth and with scarcely a warning dashed him against the ground killing him outright. Thereupon it made for the town chasing the passers-by and terrorising the inhabitants. Later on, it disappeared towards the jungle without causing further injury.

A woman of 60 of Jampaijula village, under Bisalgar Police Station is reported to have been killed by another wild elephant. It is stated the animal ran amok and killed her in a corn field.

Besides this several domestic animals were also killed by these animals.—United Press.

"MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS"

Dr. Nazim's Publication In Persian

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A volume of "Selections from the Peshwas' Daftar (Persian)" edited by Dr. M. Nazim, M.A., Ph-D. (Cantab.), has also been published by the Government Central Press. It is entitled "Miscellaneous Papers," and is intended to give scholars interested in the subject an idea of the nature of the documents in the Persian Daftar in the Alienation Office, Poona. This Daftar includes among other documents about 2,600 news-letters received, some by the Peshawas and others by the British Resident at Poona, from news-writers at the Courts of other Indian Princes. The earliest documents in the Daftar are letters written about 1700 A.D. by the orders of Aurangzeb to his Governors. Next in point of time are the letters giving news of the Court of Muhammad Shah and Ahmad Shah which contain detailed information regarding the movements of the Mogul armies against Ahmad Shah Abdali. The remaining documents mainly deal with the period from 1810 to 1923, though there are several of earlier dates. These documents contain useful information regarding the court and private life of the Princes, their political relations, their military operations, the movements of the Pindaris and their depredations, and the social and economic condition of the people. The papers printed include the full text of three letters written by order of Aurangzeb, one each of Tipu Sultan, Ghulam Ali Khan and Ali Raza Khan, Mir Alam Bahadur, Andrew Price, and of a news-letter giving a graphic description of the deposition of Shah Alam II by Ghulam Qadir Khan and Mirza Ismail Beg. The Selections also contain extracts from the news-letters relating to the military operations of one Prince against others or against the Pindaris.

The "Selections from the Peshwas' Daftar (Pedsian)" which is priced at Annas /12/ can be obtained from the Government Book Depot and the usual Book-sellers in Bombay and elsewhere.

"SALSETTE'S CAPTURE BY ENGLISH

35th Volume Of R. S. Sardesai's Series Published

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

Another volume of the "Selections from the Peshwas' Daftar" which is the 35th of the series edited by Rao Saheb G. S. Sardesai has been published by the Government Central Press. It is entitled, "The Capture of Salsette by the English". One of the immediate consequences of the murder of Narayanrao Peshwa in 1773 was the sudden outbreak of hostilities between the Marathas and the English whose relations had hitherto been amicable. The murder led to the formation of what is known as the League of Barbhais, who ousted Raghunathrao from the Peshwaship, forcing him to flee for his life and ultimately to seek the shelter of the English at Surat. Fleeing from the pursuing armies of Haripant Phadke, Raghunathrao crossed the Nerbudda in the hope of securing the support of Mahadji Sindia and Tukoji Holkar, but doubtful of their adherence to his cause, he simultaneously sent urgent appeals for help to the English, through Mr. Mostyn, their representative at the Court of Poona. Under these circumstances Mostyn left for Bombay in the autumn of 1774 in an endeavour to secure for the English the lands in the vicinity of Bombay, as through them passed the only convenient trade routes leading to the Port of Bombay. As the attention of the rulers of Poona was distracted by a domestic feud, Mostyn planned a naval expedition against the fort of Thana which commanded Salsette. This sudden move on the part of the English annoyed the Barbhais so intensely that they at once took measures to avert the danger and meet the threatened attack. The English did not, however, take long to accomplish their object and tried to restore friendly relations with the Court of Poona as soon as the fort was captured. The whole affair did not last for more than a coupule of months.

The papers printed in this Selection graphically describe the whole episode and the minute details in which they abound cannot fail to be of absorbing interest to the student, particularly when studied along with the English papers published by Forrest. Anandrao Ram Bivalkar, who figures most prominently in them, was the Maratha Commandant at Thana and conducted the operations with great courage and judgment, till at last, finding further resistance hopeless and having already lost a large number of his men, he has forced to surrender the fort to the English who conveyed him to Bombay with all the honours of war.

Notwithstanding a few repetitions, the letters printed in this Selection clearly describe the disorganised condition of the Maratha forces to which mainly most of the Maratha failures are attributable. Many well-known figures of later Maratha history such as Raghoji Angria, Anandrao Dhulap, Shivaji Vithal Vinchurkar, Visaji Keshav Lele and Visaji Krishna Biniwale took part in the defence of the fort of Thana and did creditable service so far as land fighting was concerned; in naval warfare however they displayed lack of skill. The letters printed give a graphic idea of the rapid decline of the Maratha spirit—troops refusing to face danger and eminent commanders shirking duty under one pretext or another. It is however refreshinng to find a few officers like Anandrao Ram, Commander of Thana, Naro Appaji, Governor of Poona, and Naro Anandrao Keskar, Maratha Officer at Surat, doing their utmost to save the Maratha cause.

Selection No. 35 from the Peshwas' Daftar which is priced at Rs. 2-11-0 can be obtained from the Government Book Depot and the usual Booksellers in Bombay and elsewhere.

Bilhaur (Cawnpore).—Over a dozen armed dacoits raided the house of one Pusuwa Ahir, in village Kosturipurwa, near Thana Bilhaur, at dead of night. They frightened away the villagers who had collected by firing some crackers, and then decamped with booty worth about Rs. 8,000. No arrests have so far been made.—(United Press).

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY:

Hindu: Fagan Shud 4, 1990.
Muslim: Jilkad 2, 1352.
Parsi: Shehrevar 14, 1303.
Sunrise: 7h. 7m.
Sunset 6h. 39m.
Hightide: 1-15; 13-38.
Lowtide: 7-36; 19-3.

S. S. "Rajputana" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races, 4th Day of Big Meeting.
Western India Lawn Tennis Championships, Queen's Road Courts, 4-15 p.m.
"Help Our Hospitals" Fete and Exhibition, Esplanade Maidan, open between 5 p.m. and 1 a.m.

SUNDAY, February 18.
Western India Lawn Tennis Championships, Queen's Road Courts, 4-15 p.m.
"Help Our Hospitals" Fete and Exhibition, Esplanade Maidan, open between 5 p.m. and 1 a.m.

MONDAY, February 19.
Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Western India Lawn Tennis Championships, Queen's Road Courts, 4-15 p.m.
"Help Our Hospitals" Fete and Exhibition, Esplanade Maidan, open between 5 p.m. and 1 a.m.

TUESDAY, February 20.
Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
"Help Our Hospitals" Fete and Exhibition, Esplanade Maidan, open between 5 p.m. and 1 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 21.
Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
"Help Our Hospitals" Fete and Exhibition, Esplanade Maidan, open between 5 p.m. and 1 a.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior:—"Tarzan the Fearless." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
Sunday morning at 10 a.m.
Regal:—"Penthouse." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
Capitol:—"Karma." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
Carlton:—"Sunnyside Up." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
Pathe:—"Too Much Harmony." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
Sunday morning show, 10 a.m.
Wellington:—"Bitter Tea of General Yen." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
West End:—"Veer Sabruvahan." Time as usual. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
Globe: "Sakhi Lootera." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
Roxy:—"Home Sweet Home." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
Krishna:—"Veerangna." Time as usual.
Palace:—"The Big Cage." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
Imperial:—"Radha Mohan or Nand-ke-Lala." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic:—"Sulochana" or "Temple Bells." Time as usual.
Kohinoor:—"Sairandhree." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
Minerva Talkies:—"Veena-Veli." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7-0 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-0 noon.—Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.
1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
5-0 p.m.—European Programme. A relay from the Regal Cinema.
6-0 p.m.—Children's Hour. Auntie Ella.
6-30 p.m.—Syed Mahamood—Stories in Urdu.
7-0 p.m.—Interval. European Programme.
7-30 p.m.—Commercial News. Available Market Rates. Empire Relay, if reception is satisfactory.
8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme.
9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. New York Opening and other available rates.
9-20 p.m.—Ligh Music. Master Vasant with Majid Khan—Sarangi.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin and Announcements.
7-50 p.m. Gramophone record.
8-09 p.m. The Devil Take Her, an opera.
8-45 p.m. Harold Ramsay at the organ. of the Granada, Tooting.
9-00 p.m. Bernard Crook Quintet.
9-30 p.m. Foreign Affairs, a talk by Mr. Vernon Bartlett.
9-45 p.m. Songs from the Shows The B. B. C. Theatre Orchestra, and the Revue Chorus.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin and Announcements.
11-05 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

NAGINDAS J. SHAH PRIZE

The Government of Bombay, through the Director of Public Instruction, have accepted a donation of Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 800 from the Commerce Graduates' Association, Bombay, the interest of which is to be spent in awarding a prize to the student of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics who gets the highest number of marks in "Modern Economic Development" at the B. Com., Examination of the University of Bombay.

The prize will be called "the Dr. Nagindas Jagjiwandas Shah Prize."

REQUEST FOR SUPPLY OF CHARKHAS.

The Joint Secretary, Shree Bombay Rashtriya Seva Sangh, writes from Ashok Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

"The Bombayites who have kept aside their Charkhas and Cards are requested to send them to us at Sudama Nivas, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay with annas 12 only to enable us to supply to Public Institutions on their demand.

We have received orders from Kathiawar for nearly 150 Charkhas and other relative apparatus to be supplied to the poor in Kathiawar."

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING SHIPPING KNOWLEDGE.

Membership Thrown Open to The Public.

The Society for the Promotion of Shipping Knowledge had its fourth Annual General Meeting on the 10th instant when the Council's report and statement of accounts were adopted and seven new members were elected for the ensuing year.

In response to a number of requests, the rule regarding membership was amended so as to throw it open to those interested in Shipping. It is hoped that advantage will be taken of this facility by members of the public.

MAYOR'S WELCOME TO AFGHAN HOCKEY TEAM.

The Mayor has sent the following message to the Captain of the Afghan Hockey Team:—

"As the Mayor of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, I consider it a great honour and pleasure to welcome you and your Team to our City which is known for its sportsmanlike spirit and I hope your stay in the City will be quite comfortable."

PHYSICAL CULTURE SHOW.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the Students of the "A" Ward Night School will give a physical culture show today (Saturday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at 2nd Koli Street, Colaba.

YERAVDA PACT.

Under the joint auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association and the Kapole Students' Union, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate will address a public meeting on the subject of "Yeravda Pact: The dawn of a new age" at the Y. M. H. A. compound, Girgaum Back Road to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

INDIAN WOMEN'S 'VARSITY.

Under the auspices of the Lokmanya Seva Sangha Prof. D. K. Karve will deliver a lecture on "Indian Women's University" in the Tilak Mandir Ville Parle today (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

"ADYAR DAY."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, the 27th Anniversary day of the late Col. H. S. Olcott and the 87th birthday of the Rt. Rev. C. W. Leadbeater known as the "Adyar Day," will be celebrated to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when short speeches will be delivered followed by music.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. "Franenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on 20th February, 1934.

Mr. R. Seshasayee, a well known South Indian engineer and aviator, was killed in an air crash on the 12th inst, while trying to effect a landing on the race course at Trichinopoly. His machine was smashed to pieces.

DADAR SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Mrs. Naidu Will Open To-morrow

The Swadeshi Exhibition arranged by the Dadar Branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society will be opened by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.), in Chhabildas Lallubhai High School, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Goshupben Captain, Mr K F Nariman, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr Jamnadas M Mehta, Dr N D Savarkar and others also address the gathering.

CHARITY SHOW AT KRISHNA CINEMA

The well known picture of Prabhat Cinetone. "Jalti-Nishani" will be shown to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. The income of this show will be sent for the earthquake relief fund through "Bombay Chronicle," "Samachar" and "Sentinel." Famous pictures and the Proprietor of the Krishna Cinema have very kindly given this picture and cinema hall free of charge.

"BOMBAY LOOKS AHEAD."

Professor R. D. Choksi will speak upon the subject, "What Next in Adult Education?" at Nagpada Neighbourhood House, to-day, (Saturday) 5-30 p.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

Sjt. Ganpati Sastrigal will conduct Bhagavatham discourses today (Saturday) at 5 p.m. as usual in the premises of the Asthika Samaj, No. 1, Shamji Ladha Building, G. I. P. Matunga.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

—The Fifth Anniversary Celebration of the Dadar Branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.), in the Chhabildas Lallubhai High School Premises, rear Tilak Bridge, Dadar. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Goshupben Captain, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas M. Mehta and others will address the gathering.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

In aid of the Dadar Branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society a Variety Entertainment and Musical Concert will be held tomorrow (Sunday) from 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.)

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Samaj Mr. Sitaram Dinkar Joglekar, will deliver a lecture in Marathi to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Semisary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

Bai Kesarbai's Concert

The well-known artiste of Bombay, Bai Kesarbai, deserves to be thanked for giving a Charity Concert to-day (Saturday) night at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall in aid of the Switzerland Section of the H. O. H. Fete.

Bai Kesarbai has been trained up as a musician by Khansaheb Alladiakhan. Bai Kesarbai does not appear in public. She gives only private concerts and that too for a very high price. In order to help the H. O. H. Fete she has come forward to give a public concert and here is an opportunity for lovers of Indian high class to hear Bai Kesarbai She will sing best selected 'Ragas' in different Talas.

Karachi, Feb. 16.—The inward airmail arrived here at 4/15 P.M. The Singapore airmail left at 5/40 P. M.

WAGE CUT TO BE RESTORED

Nagari Mill Employees Resume Work To-day

AHMEDABAD, February 15.

The operatives of the Nagari mill who were on strike have decided to resume work to-morrow on an understanding having been reached between the mill authorities and the Labour Association that the wage cut will be restored and that any re-adjustment in that will be settled by negotiation or arbitration.

In the course of a statement regarding the contemplated move by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association to make a direct cut in wages, the Secretary of the Labour Association affirms his faith in the method of conciliation and arbitration that has been in force in Ahmedabad for more than a decade, and hopes that the wage-cut will not be affected till the award of the Arbitration Board is obtained thereon, in the interests of industrial peace.—A.P

"Switzerland" In H. O. H.

Mis Colliers de Perles will perform "Honolulu, dance-song accompanied by the 3 Arts Guitarists, Messrs. Mello and Rich of Radio fame, who will also sing songs at 7 p.m. to-day.

The 3 Arts Oriental Orchestra will render Egyptian and Arabian Music "on Qanoon and Duff" AlZakiya-Amina will dance various dances accompanied by songs at 10 p.m. to-morrow.

A 3 Arts Grand Fancy Dress Ball will be held on Sunday 25th instant in Switzerland at 9 p.m. Twenty handsome prizes will be given. Most elaborate preparations are in hand for giving new items and new progress each day of the week.

Lowestoft Bye-election

LONDON, Feb 16

The Lowestoft byelection caused by the appointment of Gervais Rentoul as Metropolitan Magistrate resulted as follows:—

P. C. Loftus (National Conservative) 15,912.

Reverend R Sorensen (Labour 13,992.

W. Smith (Independent Liberal) 3,304.—Reuter.

Magistrate Issues Commission

To Examine Tikka Maharajah Of Kapurthala As Witness In Case Against Petits

An order for the issue of a commission for the examination of the Tikka Maharaj of Kapurthala as a witness was passed by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Friday at the resumed hearing of the case in which Mrs. Gulbai Petit, her daughter Mrs. Dinbai Petit, and her son Mr. Phirozesha Petit are charged with fraudulent transfer of property with a view to prevent payments to the creditors at the instance of Mr. Gray Manager of the Bank of India.

At the previous hearing the defence counsel objected to the entry dated 24-9-30 in Mr. Colah's diary being tendered as an exhibit. The Magistrate deferred orders till Friday.

On Friday, he stated that after going through the diary, he found that it contained nothing which would go to show that the advice sought for by the first accused from the witness was in furtherence of an illegal purpose.

'PRIVILEGED."

Mr. Lam, counsel for the second accused stated that under section 126, whether the advice was given by the attorney or not, the communication by the client was a privileged one.

Mr. Setalvad agreed with Mr. Lam and said that he would not press for the entry being put in at this stage but he stated he reserved the right of recalling the witness, regarding the interviews which the first accused had with the witness Mr. Colah, if to the satisfaction of the Court, the prosecution had made out a "prima facie" case.

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Colah said that since 1929 his firm carried on correspondence with the Government, regarding the Garden Reach Property at Poona. A letter from the first accused to the witness dated 12-11-1930 regarding the Sanads of the Garden Reach property was tendered as exhibit.

RETURN OF SANADS.

Mr. Setalvad called on Mr. Chotubhai, counsel for the second accused Mrs. Dinbai Petit to produce the Sanads.

Mr. Chotubhai objected to producing the Sanads and quoted Section 131 of the Evidence Act in support of his contention.

Mr. Velinker supported Mr. Chotubhai.

The Magistrate reserved orders on this point till February 22.

Continuing, Mr. Colah said that the Correspondence with the Government by his firm ceased, when the Sanads were returned to his clients.

Six or nine months ago, continued the witness, he was seen in his office by Mr. Jehangir Petit and Dr. Nanabhai Moos. They urged the witness to act again as an attorney for the first accused from that day onwards, which the witness declined to do. The first accused was not with the two gentlemen. They told the witness as to where the first accused was at that time.

VELINKAR OBJECTS

Q. What did they say as to where she was?

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question being answered and the objection was upheld by the Court.

Further, the witness stated that he believed the two gentlemen came to him at the first accused's request. (This question was answered on the prosecution undertaking to call in the two gentlemen as witnesses). They asked the witness to act for the first accused in all matters.

Q: Did they mention any particular matter?

Mr. Velinker objected to the qeustion being answered. The Magistrate overruled the objection.

Witness said that the two gentlemen mentioned a particular matter.

Mr. Setalvad: What was it?

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question being answered.

At this stage the Court rose for the day and further hearing was postponed to February 22.

Messrs. M. C. Setalvad and Cordon Noad appeared for the Bank of India and Messrs. S. G. Velinkar, Lam and Chotubhai defended the accused.

Lucknow.—The Raja of Rampura met with a motor accident while driving along the Mall towards the Chutter Manzil, Civilian Club. The Raja's car overturned but the occupants escaped without injuries.—United Press.

PENTHOUSE

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Teaming together again . . . those 'Close Harmony' boys!
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and NED SPARKS
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TO-DAY, 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Sunday morning 10 a.m.
6 BRAND NEW SONGS including 'Thanks' and 'Black Moonlight'

Judge Questions Accused

How Were Scratches On Hands Caused?

ADVOCATE-GENERAL ADDRESSES JURY

Claims Defence Have Discarded Theory Of Deceased's Lover

Opening his address to the jury at the resumed hearing of the Dadar Parsi Colony Murder case on Friday, the Advocate-General said that the accused were charged with "the atrocious and brutal murder" of a defenceless Parsi woman

He declared that the murder was committed with the motive of robbery and characterised as absurd the theory of a Parsi lover of the murdered woman introduced in the case.

The defence, he said, had themselves disowned the theory and besides the prosecution had adduced evidence to show that Frenibai had never had any suitors and was married to her cousin Eruchsha.

Counsel told the jury that there was no direct evidence in the case, and added "witnesses may lie, but circumstances are often very telling."

It may be mentioned that the case entered on Friday upon the eleventh day of the hearing and the addresses to jury will occupy at least a couple of days.

The case is being heard before Mr. Justice Blackwell and a special jury at the Bombay High Court.

The accused in this case Henri Zaoba Salve (24) and Shevantibai (23) are charged with the murder of Freni Eruchsha Tarapore on Sept. 19 and robbery.

The prosecution evidence having been concluded the accused were called upon to make their statements.

The Judge subjected the first accused to a searching examination.

"I am prepared to answer any question which Your Lordship may put to me" said the accused in reply to a question.

Judge: Did you go to witness Havale's room at about 11 p.m. on September 19 (day of the murder).

Accused: No, My Lord.

Judge: Did you tell Havale that the police have gone to your brothers place?—No.

Judge: Did you also tell him that the police were after you?—No.

Q.: Did you also ask Havale to say to the police that you had been living with him?—No.

Q: Did Havale tell you that that he could not say so to the police but that he would say that you slept there occasionally?—No.

Judge: Did you ask Havale if he would keep your suit-case with him and he replied that he would consider?—No.

How Injury Was Received

The accused admitted that he was examined by Dr. Gokhale the day following the murder.

Judge: Dr. Gokhale says that you had a scratch mark about half inch in length on your left thumb? What have you to say about it?

Accused: I received the injury while cutting an apple.

Judge: When?

Accused: On the morning of September 20.

Judge: At what time.

Accused: I am not quite certain about the time.

When the Judge referred him to the statement he had made at the last criminal sessions, the accused admitted having said that he received the thumb injury on September 19 at noon time while cutting an apple after lunch.

Judge: Which of the statement is true. The one that you now make that you received the injury on September 20 or the statement you made last time that you came by the injury on September 19?

Accused (after a pause): I am not quite certain about the time.

Scratches On Right Hand

Judge: Dr. Gokhale also stated in his evidence that you had three scratches on your right hand? What have you got to say about these scratches?

Accused: I did not take any notice of the scratches until my attention was drawn to them by Sub-Inspector Pathan.

Judge: How did you get these scratches.

Accused: I cannot say exactly when I received those scratches, as they were very small.

Judge: Did you tell the police that your suit case with clothes was lying with witness Havale?—No.

Proceeding the accused said that the reason why he took the police to the room of Havale was to let them ascertain that he slept there on the night of September 18.

The accused admitted having taken the police to Patole's room on September 21 but stated that the trunk seized from the room was forced open by the police before the panch was called.

It was not true that the paper with the pencil impressions was found in the trunk but in was put in there by the police.

His Lordship: Put in by whom?

Accused: It was put in there by Sub-Inspector Sorabjee.

"SORABJEE PUT PAPER IN TRUNK."

To further questions accused said that Sub-Inspector Sorabjee put the paper in the trunk without Sub-Inspector Pathan seeing it. He denied that he gave any of his clothes to Patole to be burnt and destroyed.

The Judge also put a number of questions to Shevantibai the second accused.

Q: Did you wear a white saree on the morning of September 19 before you left the flat of Tarapore with the tiffin for the children? No.

Q: What coloured saree had you on? A yellow coloured one.

Judge: Did you have a pink coloured saree when you returned to the flat after the murder? No.

When the accused was shown pieces of a pinkish white bangle said to have been found on the scene of the murder. Accused said: "These do not belong to me".

Judge: Witness Meherbai has said that when you went to her house on September 17 you wore bangles like these?

I did not go to Meherbai's place on the day.

WORE BLUE BANGLES.

Judge: Have you ever worn bangles of these colour?

No. I mean bangles of blue colour.

Shown the googries (beads) said to have been found on the scene of the murder the accused denied that they belonged to her and remarked "Christian ladies do not wear such googries".

Judge: Did you at any time wear such googries? No.

Judge: Did you ever wear flowers in your hair.

Witness: I am not fond of flowers (laughter).

Judge: Do you know anything about these googries? No.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S ADDRESS

To another question witness said that Sub-Inspector asked her to produce the knife that she used as a cook, which she did.

The Advocate-General then commenced his address to the jury. He thanked the jury for listening to the case patiently for ten days and remarked that it was the eleventh day of the hearing of the case. He told the jurors that they were the sole judges as to facts in the case but as regards the law. His Lordship would direct them. He also reminded them that the accused was entitled to the benefit of reasonable doubt.

The accused, he said, were charged with an atrocious and brutal murder committed in broad daylight when the lady was absolutely unable to defend herself and when there was none in the house except a three year old baby.

"Our case is that the lady was murdered with the motive of committing robbery" he continued. "And unless you believe the absurd story about the Parsi lover of the lady, there can be no other motive for this crime except robbery."

The Advocate-General said that the theory of the Parsi lover had even been disowned by the defence "who tried their level best to keep out the document with the pencils impressions on it. The defence has disowned it."

The prosecution evidence also showed that Frenibai had never say suitors. She was the cousin of Erachsha and was married to him in 1920. She was murdered at the age of 38.

NO DIRECT EVIDENCE.

Counsel admitted that there was no direct evidence in the case but pleaded that circumstantial evidence was strong "witnesses may lie, but circumstances are often very telling" he added.

It was not a case of "stranger robbers" committing a crime but the accused were persons who knew their victims well."

The Advocate-General continuing said that the Ayah, the second accused, had knowledge of the management of the house of Tarapore. She was the cousin of the first accused and she knew where the ornaments belonging to Freni were kept. The prosecution case was that the two accused conspired together to rob and for the purpose of robbing they had to kill the lady. The Ayah knew the most suitable time to carry out the design.

Referring to the evidence of Hivale, counsel said that this witness was the President of the "Din Bandhu Seva Sangh" and there was no reason why he should give false evidence against the first accused who was the Secretary of the Sangh.

PATOLE'S EVIDENCE.

Alluding to the evidence of Isaac Patole, the hostile prosecution witness, counsel said that on his own showing and on the evidence, this witness had clearly received stolen property and as such he should be regarded as the accomplice of the accused. Therefore his evidence wherever it was given required corroboration.

No doubt he had turned round in the High Court, but the evidence given by him before the committing Magistrate was before the jury. Counsel's submission was that Patole had given false evidence with a view to favour the accused who were his friends.

As regards the police witnesses, the Advocate-General said that both Sub-Inspector Sorabjee and Sub-Inspector Pathan were merely doing their duty in investigating the case and they had no outside interest in the case. Sub-Inspector Sorabjee did not know Eruchsha or his family before the murder.

False charges had been levelled against the police because the accused had no defence.

The Advocate-General drew the attention of the jury to the fact that the robbery had been committed without breaking anything and said that the entrance door must have been opened by the Ayah who was in the house and must have taken the first accused.

After the curder the Ayah thought it was extremely dangerous to be in the house, and, therefore, she went to Meherbai's house and told her the story of the mysterious Parsi visitor which was purely fictitious.

As regards the discovery of pieces of bangles on the scene of the murder, counsel said, that the pieces found were of two different colours. The prosecution case was that the Ayah broke one of her pinkish white bangles during the scuffle with the deceased. The theory that the Ayah wore blue bangles had been put forward at a late stage by the defence.

As regards the googries, counsel submitted that these were found in the room of the murdered woman and that they belonged to the Ayah.

The Advocate-General had not concluded his address when the case was adjourned till Monday.

POLO IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14

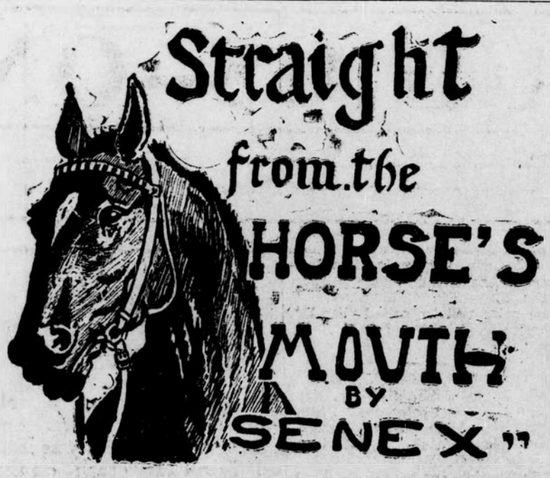
The semi-finals of the Prince of Wales Polo Tournament was decided to-day. Kashmir and the Gladiators qualified for the finals beating Skinner's Horse and the Central India Horse by 8 goals to 3 and 7 goals to 3 respectively.

Funds For Church Of Redumption

LONDON, Feb. 16.
(Special Cable).

The Indian Church Aid Association launched an appeal to Britain for funds to complete and equip the Church of Redemption at New Delhi.

The King contributed hundred sterling.



The following are the Selections for the Fourth Day of the Big Meetings to be held to-day:—

1st RACE.

AL GHAZI	1
SA'AMI	2
KOLHAPUR QUEEN	3

2nd RACE.

THE VICEROY	1
SHOGAT AZIZ	2
ASLAN BEG	3

3rd RACE.

DARK SUN	1
SWEETIE	2
HEYDAY	3

4th RACE.

PSALTERY	1
INDUCEMENT	2
PRINCE KHAN	3

5th RACE.

STAR OF ITALY	1
ETHICS	2
BRAY BEAU	3

6th RACE.

SCINDIA	1
NAZAM	2
EL FARAS	3

7th RACE.

HEREMIA	1
FOLLOW ME	2
PHARE	3

8th RACE.

COSTAKI PASHA	1
SPINNER'S COTTAGE	2
VAMOS	3

9th RACE.

MYRON	1
CARDSHARPEI	2
IRAN	3

10th RACE.

LARIANOOR	1
RUSTOM	2
QUARRY	3

CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY WIFE

Husband's Allegations In Daruwalla-Vicaji Case

"Let the wife return to her husband, the husband is willing to take her back and we are prepared to undertake to treat her well. There will be then an end of the matter," was the suggestion made by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, Counsel for the complainant when the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, took up the hearing of the case in which Mr. Pestonji M. Daruwalla, Proprietor of the Wilson Watch Co., charged Mr. S. B. Vicaji, with enticing away of Mrs. Nellie P Daruwalla and adultery.

Rao Bahadur Setalvad, on behalf of Mrs. Nellie P. Daruwalla told the Court that he had made every possible endeavour to bring about a happy settlement but his instructions were that his client, whose interests he was watching in this case, was unwilling to go back to her husband.

Pestonji Daruwalla examined by Mr. Talyarkhan then narrated the incidents that led to the present charge.

In the course of his evidence he stated that after his marriage in Switzerland in 1930, witness returned to Bombay in 1932, and owned the Wilson Watch Co., and the Pestonji & Co.

On 27th September, 1933, witness first came in contact with the accused who offered to display advertisements of the complainant's goods.

During the four years of married life, witness said he was absolutely happy, until he had the "misfortune" of getting into close friendship with the accused.

AT CHURCH GATE STREET.

On October 23, continued witness, his wife returned home late with the accused who tried to explain the matter away.

On 26th October, witness returned home early owing to slight indisposition and did not find his wife at home. He made enquiries but could not find her. Witness saw the accused in the Church Gate Street and asked of his wife's whereabouts, whereupon he was told by the accused that she might return home in the evening.

Witness went on stating certain incidents, when Mr. Talyarkhan sharply pulled him up, "What you don't know, don't say. You are talking a lot in the witness box."

The examination-in-chief of the complainant was not completed when the Court rose for the day.

The case was then adjourned to February 20.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. D R Gadkari defended the accused.

RUBBERGROWERS MEET IN SECRET

Extraordinary Precautions At Amsterdam Gathering

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 16.

Extraordinary precautions for secrecy were taken at a meeting of the International Association of Rubbergrowing, Dutch Indies. All present swore the oath of silence not even to inform their business partners proceedings.

It is reported that no decision is reached regarding restriction and allocations to European and native growers.—Reuter's Special.

DEATH SENTENCES CONFIRMED

LAHORE, Feb. 14.

The division bench consisting of Mr. Justice Tek Chand and Mr. Justice Agha Haider of the Lahore High Court pronounced orders to-day confirming the death sentence of Kirpal Singh, Bopal Singh and Mohammad Shah and acquitting Bhag Singh, all of whom were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Lyallpur on the charge of an armed dacoity coupled with double murder in a village in the Lyallpur district.—United Press.

VICEROY'S FUND

NEW DELHI Feb. 16.

His Excellency, the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund has reached the total of Rs. 17,46,644-0-8.

The Raja of Raigarh has contributed direct to the Local Government rice and building materials, to the value of Rs. 4,000.

The High Commissioner for India in England has remitted to the Viceroy's Fund the sum of £1,955 which represents the first week's donations collected in England.—(United Press))

KHAITAN FOR BOMBAY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan left for Bombay to-night to attend the Committee meeting of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commtrce.—United Press.

Similar Secrecy At London Meeting

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Simultaneously with the Amsterdam gathering a meeting was held in London under the auspices of the Rubber growers Association in similar secrecy.—Reuter's Special.

VEVEY, Feb. 16.

The death has occurred of Lieut. Col. F. C. Webb-Ware, ex-Political Officer, Seistan.—Reuter's Special.

(Lt.-Col. Frank Cooke, C.I.E., entered Indian Army in 1887 and became Lt.-Col. in 1913 and retired).

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Bobb Enters Finals Of Men's Singles By Defeating Ramaswamy

Contrary to expectations the semi-final of the Men's Singles saw E. V. Bobb defeat C. Ramaswami without much effort. The ex-Cambridge Blue is but a pale shadow of his former self, and could not counter the all-court play of Bobb who lost only two games in each set.

Miss Leela Row almost swept Mrs. Gough off the court in the semi-finals of the Women's Singles. Her forehand drives seemed to be more devastating than ever, and Mrs. Gough had little chance against such a nimble opponent.

Pitt and Tew entered the semi-finals of the Mixed Doubles by defeating Talyarkhan and Gonsalves in straight sets.

Ramaswami and Miss Row had to struggle hard before they could eliminate A. C. Fereira and Mrs. Griffiths in the semi-finals of the Mixed Doubles. The losers won the second set after a grim tussle in the first, but were outclassed in the final set in which they only won a solitary game.

The following are the results:

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi-Finals).
E. V. Bobb beat C. Ramaswami 6—1, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Semi-Finals)
Miss L. Row beat Mrs. V. Gough 6—2, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES
A M D Pitt and J. Tew beat F. Talyarkhan and C. Gonsalves 6—1, 6—2.

Bobb and Brooke-Edwards beat Ranbir Singh and Capt. Browne 7—5, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi-Finals)
C. Ramaswami and Miss L. Row beat A. C. Pereira and Mrs. Griffiths 8—6, 4—6, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-Finals).
Mrs. Stephens and Miss Dubash vs. Miss L. Row and Miss Bonjour (unfinished).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Centre Court, at 4-30 p.m.:
MIXED DOUBLES (Final).
Brooke-Edwards and Miss Stebbing vs. C. Ramaswamy and Miss L. Row followed by
MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-Finals)
Pitt & Tew vs. Charanjiva and Ramaswamy; followed by Mrs. Stephens and Miss Dubash vs. Miss L. Row and Miss Bonjour.

SEDITION LAW IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Pape 1).

offence, asked Mr. Ranga Iyer?

The Bill, he said, was aimed at making such comments immune from the mischief of law. Government had recently armed itself with so many laws against the Press, including the Ordinance Act, and it was incumbent on them to clarify the position, as otherwise the mischief would become greater.

DRAFTED BY MACAULAY.

Proceeding Mr. Ranga Iyer showed how Section 124-(A), which was drafted by Lord Macaulay in 1837, was amended in 1898 by excluding the word 'intention,' but in practice subsequently, many High Courts convicted a person only if it was proved that the accused had an intention of committing sedition. In view of this he did not understand why his amendment would not be accepted, as all that was intended was, to incorporate the spirit of those judgments made from time to time.

EUROPEAN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Sullivan (European Group) said that he did not think Mr. Ranga Iyer had introduced the Bill in seriousness. It was done with a view to giving expression to his eloquence.

Mr. Sullivan expressed the hope that the Bill would be thrown out.

Mr. Yamin Khan asked the House not to play with the Indian Penal Code. The sections proposed to be amended had been in existence for a long time and had proved a great check on the disruptive forces prevalent in the country.

INTENTION MUST BE PROVED.

Mr. Anwarul Azim thought that this was not the proper time to disturb the existing arrangements in the Indian Penal Code while Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari supporting the amendment criticised Mr. Yaminkhan's ignorance of legal matters. He held that the amendment was necessary to bring the law into conformity with the views held by the judges in England with regard to the cases relating to sedition. It was most essential to prove the intention of the accused before prosecution for sedition.

MITTER'S REPLY.

Sir Brojendra Mitter, Law Member, answering the debate admitted that intention was an essential ingredient for offence under Section 124-(A). Similar to the views held in England judges in India had always interpreted in that light though they did not express them in terms of the existing law. While administering this law in India no doubt had been ever entertained by any judge with regard to this, and he had little doubt that the future judges would also follow this interpretation. In his view legislature ought not to interfere with the present law, and it was a wrong policy to proceed to amend it without looking to the consequences.

PT. NEHRU'S SENTENCE.

The debate livened up when an Associated Press message with regard to the sentence on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for sedition was conveyed to members.

"NOT SO INNOCENT."

Mr. Sant Singh declared that the law of sedition in this country was not so innocent as the Law Member tried to depict it to the House. This section had been abused by the Courts in India and it was more used to punish those who held certain political views than for 'bona-fide' offences. Pandit Nehru's sentence of two years was a fresh reminder of how this section had been misused in this country. He wished that the expression of political opinion should not at all be made punishable.

MARTYRS UNDER SECTION.

Mr. Ranga Iyer referring to the Law Member's point that there had been no conflict of judgments necessitating the amendment of the section asked whether there was any conflict between judgments before 1898 and when the law was amended. He agreed that on paper, laws with regard to sedition in India and in England were the same but in practice the laws of this country had been administered with ruth less devastation. The result was that it was impossible to form any party in the country except those of martyrs under this section.

The motion was put to vote but was defeated by 22 votes against 47.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

TASK OF GOVT. INCOMPLETE

Indian Issue Must Be Faced In Big Way, Says Sir S. Hoare

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Sir Samuel Hoare in the course of his speech at the Chelsea Conservative Association of which he was re-elected the president, expressed an opinion that the task of National Government was not nearly completed.

He referred in this connection to the gigantic problem of the Indian Government. He said: "When day after day I have been immersed in the Indian problems I have sometimes wondered whether a democratic government like ours is capable dealing with so vast technical and controversial issue, but I comforted myself with the conviction that the British Parliament and the public opinion have a political instinct from centuries of experience which keeps them right on the big issues.

"It is for National Government to face the Indian issue in big way and the Parliament and public must realise that there is now a chance of a sound stable and sympathetic settlement that may not recur in the lifetime of any of us."—Reuter.

MYSORE MOVE FOR BIHAR RELIEF

BANGALORE, Feb. 16.

The Government of Mysore have issued orders authorising all Government Treasuries in the State to receive subscriptions to H. E. the Viceroy's Bihar Relief Fund.

The Bangalore City Municipality have issued an appeal to all citizens over the signature of the Deputy Commissioner for contributions to the Bihar Relief Fund. —United Press.

Benares, Feb. 16.—The opening ceremony of the Sayajirao Gaikwar library of the Hindu University has been postponed as the Maharaja of Baroda is unable to be present owing to reasons of health.—A. P.

IN THE STUDIOS--ON THE SCREEN

MOTION-PICTURES REACH NEW PHASE

PRESIDENT DECLINES TO ESTABLISH FEDERAL CENSORSHIP

The New Deal which is sweeping over the United States now includes the most recent and romantic of her enterprises. The President has signed a code for the moving-picture industry.

For the numerous workers, white-collar and artizan, who carry on the routine of the industry, there are the usual limitations of hours and minimum wages. No child under sixteen may be employed except as an actor.

Otherwise, the lengthy and elaborate document may be described as a charter of self-regulation. It applies not only to the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., over which Will H. Hays is president but to "the independents" outside that organization, writes W. P. Wilson in the "Literary Digest".

Under the code, there is to be an attempt to prevent what Dr. Lowell, in declining appointment to the code authority, called the block-booking and blind-buying of films by picture-houses, to eliminate advertising reels, to forbid price cutting, and other unfair competition at the box-office, and, generally, to arrange for equitable distribution of pictures. The supremacy of Hollywood has been due not a little to the immediate availability of all sorts and conditions of men, women and children with experience before the camera, who serve as "extra." To regularize the employment of extras, is among the aims of the code.

Over one series of proposals there is discussion. Within the studios, "the raiding" of stars by rival producers is to be discouraged, and President Roosevelt insists that stars shall submit to those reductions of high incomes which are imposed elsewhere in industry. The President is to receive a "full report on excessive salaries or other emoluments, both as to artists and as to executives and their families."

BEST TALENT.

At the movies, so it is stated, this nation spends over dolls. 1,000;000;000 a year. For a household of fivve persons that is 20 cents a week. It means that the industry can command not only the best equipment but the best authors and the best actors. The Barrymores, George Arliss, Ruth Chatterton and other stars have transferred to the screen the competent art of the stage, and provided that they live up to their reputations, the public hitherto has not been inclined to quarrel over dollars and cents.

The statistics of the past will not apply to the future. But certain general conclusions may be presented. As a producer or pictures, the United States has maintained the predominance of a pioneer. It was at a music-hall on Herald Square in New York that, on April 15, 1896, the "vitascope" was first shown, and it continues to be a supreme example of American genius for mechanical progress.

This country is five times as movie-minded as the rest of the world has become. She has furnished four-fifths of all the money invested in the industry. She has produced and distributed four-fifths of the films. Her people, on the average, attend the movies five times as often as the rest of mankind. It is by the moving picture as the real ambassador of the United States to other nations that this country has been judged.

Throughout the world the moving picture has thus become a major influence, moiding the mentality of mankind. Millions of people daily gaze into the silver screen as a magic mirror. Many of these people are almost or entirely illiterate. An immense number are children. They receive impressions, their opinions are formed and their ideas are upset.

Up to the present, the cost and complexity of colour-production and projection has militated against its general adoption. But in the talkie sound is synchronized with sight, and over the technical excellence of this great achievement there can be but one opinion. It is superb. Every element in lighting, perspective, and sequence has been studied as a sacred ritual.

But the triumph of ingenuity at Hollywood may prove to be an abdication of her supremacy. Silence is the universal language. If there is to be speech, each country desires its own.

The moving-picture industry has thus arrived at a period of transition. At Hollywood, attention has been concentrated hitherto on perfecting a mechanical marvel. But the question of how to produce a picture is becoming less important than the question of what kind of picture is to be produced. Will the American picture maintain its popularity?

In the structure of society, the movie can never take the place of agencies like the church, the school and the home. It has a different function to fulfil. People in cities are entitled to entertainment of some kind. A theatre of the many has been developed out of the theater of the few, and it is a theatre which people can afford to attend as families. The silver screen must be included among the alternatives to the saloon; and public opinon is beginning to insist that the alternative shall measure up to ts opportunities.

Acting on the advice of General Johnson, the President has declined to impose a Federal censorship. The industry pledges itself to maintain "moral standards and good taste," both in the pictures themselves and in publicity.

FACT AND FICTION.

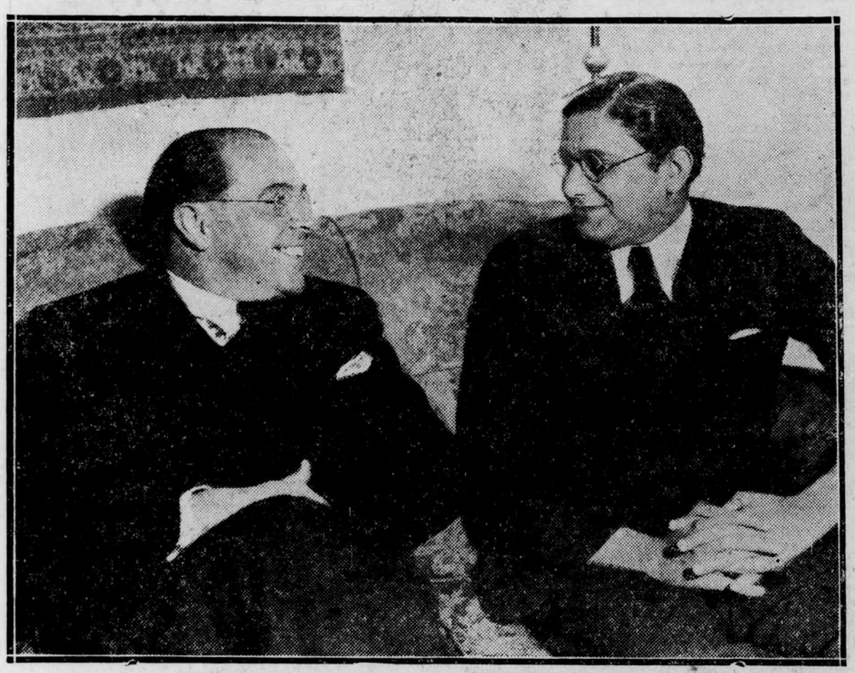
Over news-reels, travelogs, scenic pictures and educational films, no serious problem arises. So far as they go, they are often admirable, and no praise could be adequate to the heroism of cameramen who, frequently at great personal risk, fulfil their assignments. Slow or fast, the lens records an eclipse of the sun, the finish of a race, a blow in a prize-fight, the swing of a club in golf, the habits of an insect, the growth of a crystal, and generally speaking, important and interesting occurrences throughout the world.

As a forum, the silver screen, like radio, is an important agent of authority. In Russia it is part of the administration of the country, and in the United States it is an ally that no executive can afford to ignore. It assists personal leadership. The President or Governor can be photographed at his desh, talking into the microphone. Pictorially a legislature is not so easy to handle.

But it is not for the sake of

(Continued on next page)

New York Life—English Home Life—"Karma" Continues at Capitol—"Too Much Harmony" at the Pathe—"Sunny Side Up" at Carlton



Syt. M. L. Tandon with G. W. Pabst, one of the two world's greatest directors. The other is, of course, Sergei Eisenstein, Mr. Tandon's interview with our Art critic on the conditions of the film industry in India appears on this page

"Too Much Harmony" with Bing Crosby, Jack Oakie, Skeets Gallagher and Judith Allen now shown at the Pathe.

ALL-STAR CAST TUNEFUL COMEDY "TOO MUCH HARMONY"

At The Pathe

"Too much Harmony". Paramount's lavish musical production playing at the Pathe has an imposing cast including Bing Crosby, Jack Oakie, Skeets Gallagher, Judith Allen, Harry Green, Lilyan Tasman and Ned Sparks.

The story revolves around the activities of a group of show people and the plot follows them off stage and backstage in their homes and in their dressing rooms, revealing all of the glamour in the dies of those folks whose job it is to make people laugh and cry.

Bing Crosby, cast as a well known musical comedy star is engaged to Lilyan Tashman, a money grabbing piece of blonde tinsel. While on a trip, he hears Judith singing in her small-time vaudeville act, which includes a pair of alleged comedians, Jack Oakie and Skeets Gallagher.

He falls in love with her brings the entire team to Broadway to appear in his show and discovers much to his chagrin that judith is virtually engaged to Oakie. He attempts to conceal his love, but it is futile, and he incurs the wrath of both Lilyan and Jack.

At this point there is too little harmony with the love'orn Judith refusing to sing, Oakie refusing to improve his act, Lilyan refusing to give up her man. However a series of novel sequences solves the romantic jig-saw and all hands are happy during the grand final of the show on opening night.

Eight brand new hit tunes were specially written for the film. Several are vocalized by Crosby one by Judith Allen, and two are production numbers. Dances were devised and staged by Le Roy Prinz. Edward Sutherland directed the picture.

"HOME SWEET HOME"

At The Roxy.

There is no phrase in the English language which means more to the average Englishman than that of "Home Sweet Home". The song by this title is known wherever the English language is spoken and its melody brings back a flood of memories to all who hear it. The film "Home Sweet Home" which comes to the Roxy Theatre from Saturday 17th Feb. is a drama based upon the memories conjured up by this magic phrase. It tells the story of Dicky Pelham, a mining engineer in South America, and the manner of his home-coming after a lapse of many years. His dreams of home are shattered when he receives a note his wife advising him she is leaving home with John Falkirk, an old friend of them both. What he does not know, for he is on the sea homeward bound, is that at the last momest the ties which bound his wife to him those hundred little half forgotten things which make up the atmosphere of "home" have proved too strong for her to break. The result is that he misunderstands the motive of his wife's trip to Dover, and this misunderstanding and an unfortunate accident result in some tense drama before the house is which he and his wife used to live can once more be described as "Home Sweet Home". John Stuart plays the part of dick pelham with sincerity and restraint while Constance, his wife, is played Marie Nay. This actress is one of the most talented on the London stage and this picture is almost her first screen appearance, Sydney Fairbrother, Richard Cooper and Cyril Raymond head a strong supporting cast.

"SUNNY SIDE UP? FOX MOVIETONE MUSICAL DRAMA

At The Carlton

Capacity audiences are expected to greet the revival of the very popular musical comedy starring Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell at the Carlton Theatre to-day in "Sunny Side Up", Fox Movietone singing, dancing and talking production.

Miss Gaynor and Farrell sing several songs numbers and Janet also diplays her versatility by doing a jazz dance number that is reported to be one of the sensations of the productions.

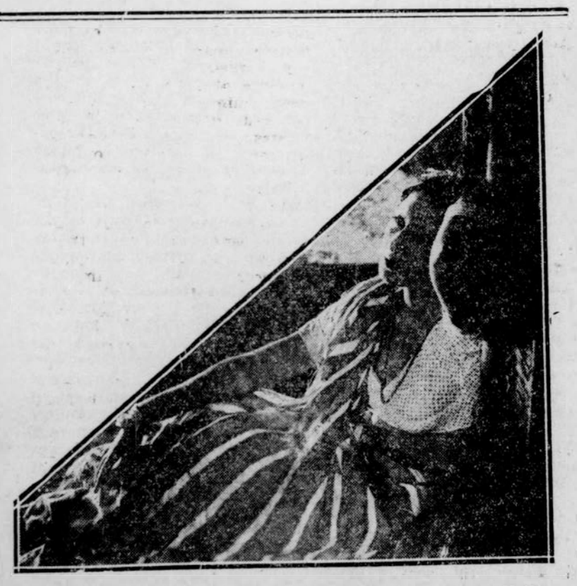
Seven songs have been provided for "Sunny Side Up", by De Sylva, Brown and Henderson, who also wrote the story and dialogue. At least six of them are expected to become snsational popular favourites and take rank with others of their best sellers.

A supporting cast of unusual strength surrounds the stars including Sharon Lynn, Frank Richardson, Marjorie White and El Brendel. In addition there is a chorus of 200 dancing, singing beauties.

All communications meant for publication on this page must reach the Editor before noon on Friday.

All photographs meant for publication on this page must reach the Editor before noon on Wednesday.

All unauthorised communications will not be accepted.



Miss Zohra as she appears in "Vina Velli" shown at the Minerva Talkies.

Puranic Subjects In Indian Films

Suppress The People, Says Syt. Tandon

(By Our Art Critic)

Syt. Tandon, who recently returned from Hollywood, called at the "Chronicle" and gave impressions of his work and experience in that city of hectic life. Syt. Tandon has been there for nearly seven years and his ideas on the conditions of the Film Industry here and in Hollywood, are not less instructive than interesting.

CUTTERS AND THE STORY.

Syt. Tandon detailed the department and the studio executives, who shape the picture from the drab script onwards. The costume, wardrobe and finally, the art and research departments were, he said, naturally essential to every production. But the most important features of the Hollywood studio was the department of the "Cutters," whose business it was to see that the story moved. A similar institution was more or less unknown in Europe. It was a "special" feature of Hollywood.

DO NOT REHEARSE ON SET.

Labour, using the term in its broadest sense, was almost in every department skilled and specialised. So that, the players never rehearsed any effect or action. They were, of course, liable to correction by the directors. But they never turned up on the set with the idea of rehearsing.

THE CAMERAMAN EISENTEIN AND THE CAMERA.

The cameraman was never allowed to select the angle. It was the director's job. He referred to the world-wide controversy about Upton Sinclair and Eisenstein on the subject of "Rue Viva Mexico." His own impression was that the verdict of those who cared for the highest standards in art was unfavourable to Upton Sinclair, despite his ostensibly good intentions. He is disposed to agree with Welro Frank that "the notion of any one doing the montage of Eisenstein's film except Eisenstein himself is outrageous to all the canons of art. No economic situation justifies such an aesthetic crime." He observed incidentally that Eisenstein never took advantage very naturally of the special institution of Hollywood the professional cutters. Besides, Eisenstein was perhaps, the only one who, by his work and results exploded the popular belief that the quality of the picture were synonymous with the cost of the camera. He produces marvellous results with the most ordinary camera, the camera which the high and mighty mechanics in the studio looked at with undisguised contempt.

THEATRES AND PUBLICITY.

The average picture theatre began from 9 a.m. and closed at 1 a.m. There were no classes in the theatre. There was but one uniform class. Those who could not afford 20 cents, could obtain their entertainment for 5 cents in the main street. The theatres had better accoustics as a rule than the accoustics of the theatres in India. The subject seemed to have not received, he observed, the attention it deserved. The idea behind publicity was that it supplemented a picture that was really good. The producers knew that no amount of publicity would drive an audience to the theatre. They did not believe in wild publicity.

STUDY AND RESEARCH.

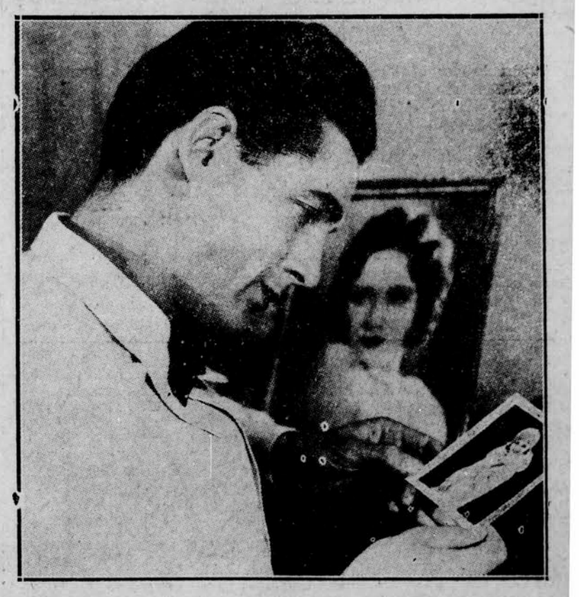
The research departments attached to the studio were, of course, busy examining the problems of the industry. But individual students and studio executive had always the facilities to work out their particular art problems. The library of old pictures for comparative study was free to bonafide workers and the requisite books were always available.

PURANIC SUBJECTS MUST GO.

Asked about the conditions of the Indian Film Industry, he said that it appeared to him that the last picture was better than the first. That did not suggest that, there were not many imperfections in the Indian pictures. But he did not feel inclined to blame the producers. He thought that the present environment of the Indian studios was largely to blame. The producers had, moreover, to pay exhorbitant interest on money that was not, by any chance easy to obtain. He admitted this handicap. But he refused to believe that those who had already the facilities assured them were not in a position to explore further the artistic possibilities of the Indian Film Industry. The Puranic subjects were, he thought a dangerously facile source of revenue. It suppressed and kept down the people and their progressive demands.

IS A FILM PICTURE ART?

"Is a film picture art?" "Decidedly," replied Syt. Tandon. "A film picture does not merely reproduce facts of Nature. It edits, co-ordinates and gives them meaning. The cumulative effect it produces is certainly art," Syt. Tandon is a representative of the "Experimental Cinema" and is now touring India to inspect Indian studio conditions and find out the possibilities of quality work. Syt. Tandon has worked in many Hollywood pictures.



"Sunny Side Up" with Charles Farrell and Janet Gaynor shown at Carlton.

DEFINITELY
LAST PERFORMANCES
ON TUESDAY, 20TH FEB.

Our boat has been delayed. Bombay has two more days to see the world famed Carl Hagenbeck's Circus. To-morrow 3 performances. 10 a.m., 5-30 p.m. and 9-45 p.m. Monday and Tuesday 2 performances. 5-30 and 9-45 p.m.

UNDER THE
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

One quarter of receipts at all performances on Monday and Tuesday will be given, without deduction for expenses, to the Hospital Maintenance Fund.

CARL HAGENBECK
CIRCUS

GRACE ZARING STONE'S SENSATIONAL NOVEL, NOW AS A THUNDERING DRAMA

BITTER TEA of GENERAL YEN

The astounding adventures of a young American girl in the Chinese War Lord's Palace, Featuring

BARBARA STANWICK

Thousands of Actors—Hundreds of Beautiful Chinese Girls!

Also

BEAUTIFUL TEA SET & CABINET

Will Be Given Away

ABSOLUTELY FREE

to the holder of the Lucky Number which will be printed on a free packet of Spencer's delicious K.T.E. tea to be given away to all purchasers of seats, in the Balcony, First and Second Classes.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

WELLINGTON

IN WEAKNESS DEBILITY

ANÆMIA use Deschiens' Syrup

Already 30,000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.

INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France)

DEVIKA RANI IN "KARMA"

From the "Penthouse" at the Regal

MOTION-PICTURES REACH NEW PHASE

(Continued from previous page).

news-reel that people go to the movies. What flames in the bright lights of a thousand Broadways, what draws patrons to the box-office, is the narrative picture. The movies are the Arabian Nights of the machine age, and for every foot of factual film unreeled, there are twenty feet of fiction.

CATERS TO PUBLIC TASTE.

The vast organization is endeavouring frankly to cater to the public taste, and the saving salt of the movie, as of life, is humour. Charlie Chaplin, Harold Lloyd, Buster Keaton and the Marx Brothers are the successors to the pantomime, the circus clown and the Punch and Judy Show. They are the recognized jesters at the court of democracy. That miracle of dexterous penmanship, the animated cartoon—Mickey Mouse and the rest—is the flamboyant efflorescence of irrepressible caricature.

The Loves of King Henry VIII notwithstanding, experience has shown that people—at any rate in the United States—are not interested in ancient history or the remote. They are absorbed by the present and the immediate. It is themselves and their own circumstances that they like to see on the screen. Even in the South Sea Islands, the heroine dresses as on Broadway and, as an Amazon fighting the Greeks, Elissa Landi is as modern as Shaw's Cleopatra. As Robin Hood the outlaw, Douglas Fairbanks did not cease to be the acrobatic Douglas Fairbanks.

On the silver screen life is shown, therefore, sometimes at its best, often at its worst. There are serious pictures, like "Cavalcade," or "Little Women," which win universal admiration. And there are others. No judgment of the movies is sound unless it be discriminating.

On the superficial graces of life, one effect of the movie has been to the good. For the first time the workers in many countries have been shown what is meant by the contrast between a cleanly and a slovenly meal, care of the hands, courtesy and the absurdity of bad manners. The bathroom has been popularized as a necessity in the home, not a luxury. In Europe the movie has aroused a discontent with low standards of comfort and has tended to obliterate class distinctions.

War films, of which there have been a number, are useful as a warning to a new generation of what war really means. Apparently, they ave contributed to the wave of pacifism that is sweeping over many colleges.

RACIAL ANTAGONISM.

On the other hand, movies have not contributed to radical and religious appeasement. Negroes complain of animus stirred against them in "The Birth of a Nation." Jews protest against "King of Kings." The French have been furious, at times, over American dramatizations of their Revolution, and over Charlie Chaplin's mustache Hitlerites in Germany are highly offended. So incensed was Japan by the appearance of her nationals as oriental spies that they withdrew a famous actor from the studios at Hollywood. The nationalism that is evident in many countries is thus opposed to undue dependence on American films.

The influence of the movies on the tone of society has been a subject of much speculation. Like the novel and the stage, the screen has been among the scapegoats. Grave evils are said to be promoted by the power of suggestion, especially where the mind is adolescent or subnormal.

The verdict is by no means unanimous. An entirely detached and even unsympathetic tribunal, the Indian Cinematograph Commission, surveying films in India and Burma, of which 78 per cent. were American, and after issuing 4,325 questionnaires, discovered that, according to "every responsible police officer in every province," the movies "had had no effect whatever on crime and its methods."

The very brutality of certain movies seems to have acted as a corrective. Young people see how it looks to be a bandit, a drunkard, and a wastrel, nor do they wish to sit for the portrait. The theory that gangster pictures produced gangdom does not appear to be chronological. It was gangdom in the news that was exploited for a time on the screen, and the vogue appears to be declining.

The effect of sex on the screen is by no means easy to determine. A dozen years ago, Japan, censoring American pictures, cut out the long kiss. Such kissing is not a Japanese custom. Yet Japan tolerates quite frankly the Yoshiwara with geisha girls of doubtful reputation.

The one statistical test is illegitimacy, on which, unfortunately, adequate figures are lacking. One fact is, however, significant. In the United States, with her movies, the percentage of illegitimacy is much lower than in countries where the attendance at movies is less prevalent.

The Payne Fund has conducted a four-year research into the effect of movies upon the young. The results are indicated in a volume entitled "Our Movie Made Children," which was recently published by Macmillan.

Children are not merely "movie-made." They are mother-made, father-made home-made, field-made, school-made, book-made, and church-made. Many of the difficulties, commonly attributed to the movvies—nervousness, a denial of adequate sleep, obsession over sex, fascination with crime—have been deplored by social workers years before a movie was shown. These evils are inherent in the noise and hurry of urban communities themselves.

But there is no doubt that the strain of a modern environment on children's nerves has been intensified by many pictures, and no child, especially of tender years, should be subjected visually to such terrific emphasis on climaxes—murder, disaster, suspense, and violence in man and nature. From such movies, children should be excluded.

EDUCATIONAL POSSIBILITIES.

The wholesome use of the movie for education and juvenile recreation has yet to be developed. To the League of Nations, the Italian Government has presented the Villa Falconieri in Frascati near Rome as the home of the International Institute of Educational Kinematography.

For adult audiences, also, the era of melodrama on the screen seems to be passing. Many people, when tired, go to the movies, not in order to be wrought up by hairbreadth escapades, but in order to relax; and the most popular films contain a large element of the light comedy which results in a pleasant evening. Clever dialogue is gaining in importance, and there is an increasing sensitiveness to what is meant by civilization.

AMERICA'S "PENTHOUSE"

At The "Regal"

With Warner Baxter and Myrna Loy at the top of an impressive cast "Penthouse" the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Cosmopolitan production, from the pen of Arthur Somers Roche, opens to-day at the Regal Theatre.

Directed by the masterful touch of W. S. Van Dyke, who brought such notable productions as "Trader Horn" and "White Shadows is the South Seas" to the screen, "Penthouse" presents a modern and laudable picture of New York's high spots—the Mad Manhattan that Walter Winchell and C. O. McIntyre have glorified in the public press.

Filmed almost entirely in settings that represent the levish penthouse world atop New York's skysceapers, the picture captures the pulse of the great metropolis's roof-top life.

WARNER BAXTER, LAWYER.

As Durant, a society lawyer of New York's upper classes and who is cast out by society, Warner Baxter gives one of the finest performances of his colorful motion picture career.

Myrna Loy, who, in past appearances, has been seen as an excited adventuress with oriental eyes, has atlast come into her own in this production as one of the most beautiful and alluring women to grace the motion picture screen. A Gertie Waxted, the night club girl, she appears is one of the strongest, most appealing and most worthy performances of her career.

Mae Clarke, after misfortune has kept her from a public life for many months, also makes a startling come-back to film prominence as Mimi Montagne. Other noteworthy performances are givven by C. Henry Gordon, Charles Butterworth, Phillips Holmes and Martha Sleeper.

Announcement

OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO

DIABETES Sufferers!

Acceding to the request of many patients, both local and up-country, my treatment for DIABETES has now been arranged into two classes A & B—instead of four.

This arrangement gives all sufferers an opportunity to cure themselves completely regardless of them being pronounced 'hopeless' by other Doctors and Physicians.

My treatment must be taken for at least four weeks continuously to feel the efficacy. The course of treatment lasts from 4 to 11 weeks and the charges are from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per week, according to the nature of the disease. Write or call in person giving full history of the disease together with urine report to:—

Dr. S. R. Iyengar, DIABETES SPECIALIST,

"Ghia Buildings", Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon, Bombay 4.

"KARMA" CONTINUES

At The "Capitol"

As was expected "Karma" the first Indian Talkie with English dialopue which is being drawing packed houses at the Capitol is being extended for another week.

Starring the beautiful Devika Rani who is the grand niece of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore (India's famous poet) and Mr. Himansu Rai, who is well known for his production "Light of Asia". Karma is a rich and beautiful production containing shots of unforgettable ieauty. Scenes of splendour of the pomp and panoply of India's pageantry with a thrilling tiger hunt in the jungle make Karma a picture which deserves to be seen.

Karma is a refreshing break from the every day fun of films and exercises a degree of fascination—a simple romance, realistic atmosphere which could not possibly be captured by any mere imitation.

Those who were unable to see Karma during the first week's run would do well to see it.

"DANGER ISLAND"

At The Edward Talkies

Screaming, frenzied cannibals—doom in a pit of alligators—ferocious jungle beasts—a devastating fire at sea—adventures in the air—a wild quest for radium fortune—and desperate gun-fight are only a few of the thrills packed in Universal's red-blooded chapter-play, "Danger Island" released at Edward Talkies from 17th February. It is an adventure serial bristling with a thousand hair-raising incidents. Based upon a search for precious radium in the wilds of Africa, the dark continent, the story concerns an unscrupulous club-man and his equally unscrupulous gang who attempt to wrest a man of the precious metal's charted location from the scientist-discoverer's daughter, Lucile Browne.A virile young sea-captain, Kenneth Harlan, is confronted with the enormous task of saving both the girl and the metal from the villainous hands of her enemies and is eventually confronted with the fact that he loves the girl.

Bisides Mr. Kenneth Harlan and Miss Browne, there are a galaxy of stars like Walter Miller, Tom Ricketts, Andy Devine etc. appear ing in this super exciter.

The serial appears in 12 chapters and is one of the rarest specimens of swift action and suspense at its climax.

"VINA-VELI"

"At The Minerva

"Poverty or Riches, comes only at the freaks of Luck" and "a good housi'f—is the happy corner for a man"—is the common knot that ties the Princess Visa, to an young Kathiara, her life saviour. Indebted to him, Vina prefers face life of pure heart, to that of a Royal one in bondage, as was set before her by her kingly father.

Jalimsingh,, the Raigadh Army Commandar, blinded by his passion for Vina, pursued her to her distress; but only faith in "Truth" alone saves, reinstates and makes her heppy in her Royal position and fortune. Basisg the Talkie on such a intrigue-story the "Jayant Pictures" of Bombay have made a melo-dramatic entreat in "Vina-Veli" or "Shahi-Lakkarhara" a Hindu Talkie now successfully rus for 2nd week at the Minerva Talkies.

With Miss Johra, Mr. Marutirao, acting the main roles and with Mr. Dave, the noted "Storiette" the Jayant Pictures have practically mustered their powers, here a "fete" therefore deserves a greatful response.

"WASTED AND MISUSED"

Commissioner On Shortage Of City Water Supply

The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay issues the following re: the complaints of shortage of water:—

The quantity of water brought into the City from the various lakes during the last quarter of 1933 was 90.38 million gallons per day; whereas the quantity for the corresponding quarter of 1932 was 88.17 million gallons per day.

The increase of 20 million gallons per day in the supply since 1928 cannot be accounted for by an increase in population or growth of industries.

"WASTED OR MISUSED."

It is, therefore, evident that a good deal of water is wasted or misused; and it is this growing for the shortage that is being felt habit of waste that is responsible at the present day. So long as the limit of supply had not been reached, the full effects of this waste were not felt; but now that the limit of supply available with a normal monsoon has been reached, it is found difficult, in the face of the growing wastage, to maintain the daily supply of 90 million gallons without curtailing the hours of full pressure.

OPEN AT MIDNIGHT.

The wastage occurs chiefly through leaving taps open at night, allowing taps to run at full pressure while washing clothes or utensils and during ablutions, etc. Unless this growing habit of waste is checked, the City at large would suffer, and earnestly invites the co-operation of the public in preventing waste. Unless such co-operation is forthcoming, the Municipality would be compelled to reduce the hours of supply and take other measures for preventing waste, which cannot but react on the convenience of the public at large.

LOW PRESSURE LIES OVER SOUTH PUNJAB

Causes Wide Spread Thunder-Showers In Kashimer

POONA, Feb. 16

Yesterday's low pressure area has moved eastward and lies this morning over South Punjab and North Rajputana. It has caused fairly widespread thundershowers in Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province and North Punjab. A few falls of rain are also reported from Tenasserim, Assam and Bengal. Temperature remains markedly above normal in Northwest India.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Port Blair-one inch; Burdwan and Darjeeling-half; Dibrugarh-quarter; Rawalpindi one and half Srinagar, Sonomary, Murree and Cherat one; Sialkot and Khushab threequarters and Bras quarter.

FORECAST

Rainfall will decrease in Northwest Frontier Province ,conitnue to be widespread in Kashmir and extend in east and north Punjab and United Provinces.—A. P.

DEPRECIATION IN CURRENCY

Bill In Chechoslovakian Parliament

PRAGUE, Feb. 16.

Two-thirds of the depreciation in the currency will be effected by a Government Bill introduced in Parliament reducing the gold content of the Czech crown from 44.5-8 to 37.1-5 milligrams and reducing the banknote gold cover from 30 to 35 per cent.—Reuter's Special.

MODY-LEES PACT UNDER FIRE IN ASSEMBLY

Bhore Pleads, Govt. Had Examined It And Found It Worthy Of Acceptance

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Mody-Lees Pact came under discussion in the Assembly to-day on a short notice question asked by Mr. K. C. Neogy, Leader of the Democratic Party.

Sir Joseph Bhore, replying, said that as the agreement was between the Millowners' Association, Bombay and the British Textile Mission, the Government were not in possession of connected papers, but a copy of the agreement was placed in the Library and would be circulated to the members. The Government did not invite opinion of textile associations, as there was no necessity to invite any opinions. The Government accepted the agreement and incorporated it in a bill in the same way as they did the relevant terms of the Indo-Japanese Agreement.

VOLLEY OF QUESTIONS.

Mr. Neogy: Who communicated the Agreement to the Government?

Sir Joseph Bhore: The Millowners' Association, Bombay.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Have the Government surrendered the control of Commerce in favour of the Bombay Millowners' Association?

Sir Joseph Bhore: Certainly not, nor have they ever done so.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed: Have not the Government created a bad example by allowing two private individuals to negotiate an agreement?

Sir Joseph Bhore: They would have created a bad precedent if one of the individuals had been my honourable friend. (Officials laughter).

Mr. K. C. Neogy: It is not correct to describe the Agreement as between the representatives of Indian and United Kingdom textile interests

Sir Joseph Bhore: I join issue with my honourable friend. I shall argue the point on an appropriate occasion in the debate.

AGAINST AGREEMENT.

Mr. B. Das: Are not association other than the Bombay Millowners' Association against the Agreement?

Sir Joseph Bhore: Some such associations are.

Mr. Neogy: Will the Government make available the criticism of various interests concerned?

Sir Joseph Bhore: I shall.

Mr. Neogy: Was this agreement officially or unofficially referred to the Tariff Board?

Sir Joseph Bhore: No, Sir

Mr. G. P. Singh: Did the Government promote the agreement?

Sir Joseph Bhore: They had no hand in it.

BACKERS OF PACT.

Mr. B. Das: Is it not a fact that those who backed the Pact have been thrown out by the Bombay Indian Chamber of Commerce?

Sir Joseph Bhore: I shall deal with all the points if raised during the debate.

Mr. Mudaliar: Did not the Millowners' Association, Bombay approve of the Pact?

Sir Joseph Bhore: Yes.

Mr. B. Das: Was not that by a majority? (Laughter from the Official Benches)

Mr. G. P. Singh: Why was not the opinion of other millowners' associations called for?

Sir Joseph Bhore: They did not give an opportunity.

Mr. Mudaliar: They volunteered with their views.

Sir Joseph Bhore: Precisely so.

Mr. G. P. Singh: Only roundtablers are backing this agreement.

Mr. Mudaliar: They are always right.

Mr. G. P. Singh: They have brought ruin on the country.

"WORTHY OF ACCEPTANCE."

Replying to Mr. Neogy Sir Joseph Bhore made it clear that the Government had not blindfoldedly accepted the agreement. They had examined it in all its aspects and found it worthy of acceptance.

STATE PRISONERS REGULATION.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt moved that the Bill replacing the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818 be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion. He quoted passages from the report of the Repressive Laws Committee in support of repealing the Regulation, which was, he said, unnecessary in view of several other legislations serving the same purpose.

Mr. S. C. Sen, opposing the Bill, said that the Regulation was more humane than the barbarous measures, since enacted, as under the Regulation a prisoner got much better treatment than now."

"WIN PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE".

Mr. Sant Singh was surprised that the previous speaker supported the Regulation, which did not even give an opportunity to a person to plead his innocence. He appealed to the Government to repeal all the repressive measures in order to win the confidence of the people.

HAIG'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Harry Haig, the Home Member, opposed the motion as most inopportune, coming as it did at a time when the forces of terrorism and communism existed in India.

The motion was lost.—A. P.

"ELDERS" PASS TWO BANK BILLS

Railway Budget Will Be Presented To-day

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

After two hours' debate during the third reading, the Council of State without a division, passed the Reserve Bank Bill.

The Council adjourned till tomorrow when the Railway Budget will be presented.—A.P.

POETHLYN WINS WATERLOO CUP

(Special Cable).

SOUTHPORT, Feb. 16.

Major Hugh Peel, Northcountry sportsman, whose horse Poethlyn twice won the Grand National, today won the Waterloo Cup with Bryn Truthful.

All favourites were eliminated before the semi-finals.

Bryn Truthful who was beaten in the second round last year started 40/1 before the first course. He was favourite in the final course in which he beat Mr. Rank's Rustling Reed.

130 COTTON MILLS TO STOP FOR WEEK

Sequel To Accumulation Of Stocks At Lancashire

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Hundred and thirty cotton mills and 12 million spindles have been affected by the decision to close down for a week (beginning March 5 the mulespinning section of Lancashire.

The decision was made at a meeting involving manufacturers of fine counts owing to the recent iscrease in stocks of finer quality yarns.—Reuter.

Demand For Release Of Dimitroff?

BERLIN, Feb. 16.

Sequel to the granting of Russian citizenship to M. Dimitroff, Taneff, Popoff probably be the Soviet demand for release on the ground of illegal decision after acquittal.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA PROTEST

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

The Committee of Indian Chamber of Commerce has wired to the Government of India's Commerce Department to-day strongly protesting against the adoption gy Government of Mody-Lees agreement which has been condemned by important sections of Textile industry, commercial community, and the public.

The Committee strongly urge that on no account should the protective duty be reduced, specially in view of the fact that even the protective duty preferred by the Government is less than the Tariff Board's recommendations.—United Press.

RAW SILK MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

The following telegram has been sent to the Commerce Member, Delhi, to protest against the present proposed duties which will hard hit the trade.

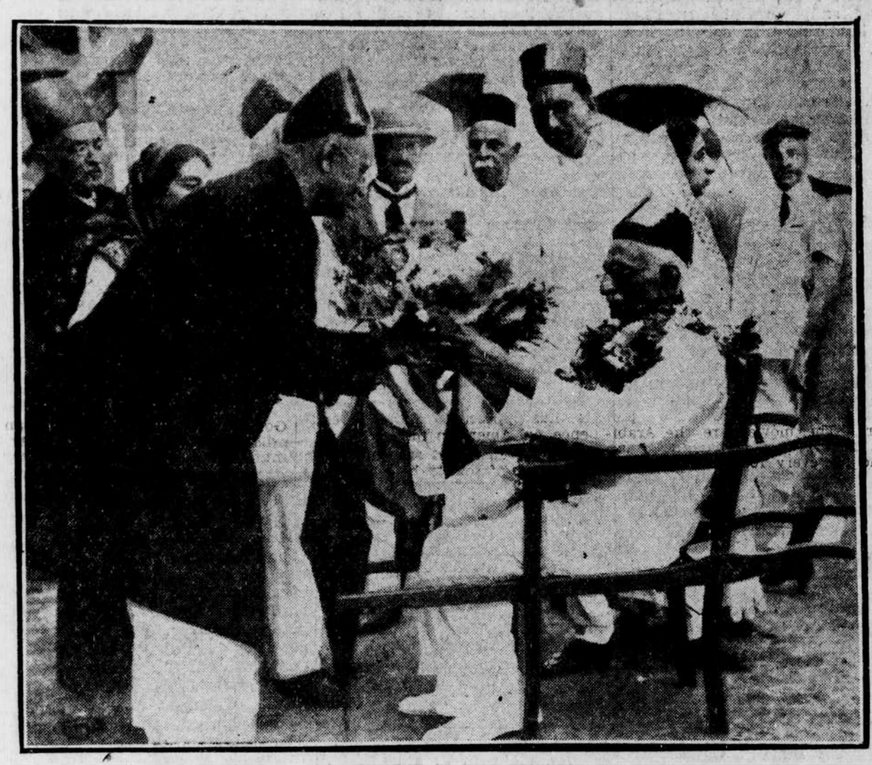
"Raw Silk Merchants Association protests strongly against proposed tariff on all Raw Silks. Proposed Tariff will hard hit trade. New duties vary from 57 to 100 per cent. If these duties levied, half import trade will be ruined without help to indigenous Indian States industries, and heavy handicap to consumers and handloom weavers. Please consider levy duties equitable to all varieties."

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PRIMARY TEACHERS.

The 5th Session of the Educational Conference of the Primary Teachers under the District School Board, Bombay Suburban District, will be held on Sunday (18th instant) 1934, at 2-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Station School, Kurla. Mr. N. M. Kale, Principal, Maharashtra High School, Parel, will preside.

SPANISH STUDENTS ON STRIKE

A 48-hours' strike was declared in Air-Mail week at all the universities of Spain by the students following the action of Vice-Rector of Saragossa University in banning meetings of Spanish University Federation.



Owing to his weak state of health, Sir Hormusji Dinshaw, had to be carried in a chair from the Mail Boat on his arrival last evening.

PUNJAB COLLECTS FUNDS

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

Different measures to collect funds for the relief of afflicted Bihar have been adopted throughout the Punjab by various organisations. The Earthquake Relief Committee, which is the main body through which funds are being remitted to the Central Relief Committee, has so far collected in the neighbourhood of Rs. 20,000. The Women's Earthquake Relief Committee has so far collected about Rs. 5,000 in the city. Students of the local colleges are also collecting funds in right earnest. The shopkeepers of some mofussil towns have also raised funds at their shops and have decided to keep apart some percentage of their profits for the relief of the Bihar sufferers.—United Press.

DEPUTIES IN DAIL TO BE REDUCED?

DUBLIN, Feb. 16.

A reduction in the number of deputies in the Dail by a score, was provided for in the Bill introduced in the Dail yesterday for revision in the constituencies.

A second bill provides for an amendment to the constitution so as to abolish separate representation of universities in the Dail. Both these measures are likely to be vigorously opposed.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Brabourne visited Alibag on Friday, returning the same evening.

FRANCE REPLIES TO GERMAN NOTE

Insists Storm Troopers Must Be Counted As Soldiers

PARIS, Feb. 15.

Insistence that the Nazi Storm Troopers must be counted as soldiers is the outstandinge feature of France's reply to German disarmament memorandum. The note has been drawn up courteously, but flatly rejects all German propositions and declines to answer the series questions attached to the German note.—Reuter.

STUDENT ARRESTED

HABIGANJ (Assam), Feb. 16.

Dhirendra Ch. Battacharya, son of Bagu Gopal Ch. Bhattacharya, retired Local Board Sub-surveyer, who is a student of class IX of the Habiganj Government High School, was arrested at village Ibrahimpur under Kalinagar P S where he went to see his maternal uncle. The arrest is said to be in connection with the Sonaro Mail Robbery Case.

IDENTIFICATION PARADE

An identification parade of the five youngmen arrested some days ago in connection with the above case was held within the jail premises. But none of the witnesses, it is reported, indentified any of them. The S D O who was moved for bail, released Chandra Mitra, Barindra Roy, Himendra Roy, Raj K Das and Santi Purkayata on bail.—United Press.

LAHORE DOUBLE MURDER CASE

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

The story how the enticement of a Muslim girl led to double murder was related to-day in the Lahore High Court when Mohammad Khan and Lal, both of whom had been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Rawalpindi for the murder of Alfa, alleged enticer of the girl and his brother Qayam, figured as appellants before Justices Sir Abdul Qadir and Rangilal.

According to the prosecution Resham Jan, sister of Mahammad Jan, a resident of a village in Rawalpindi district was enticed away by Alfa, deceased, about a year ago. The girl had been betrothed to Lal, appellant before her enticement. Subsequently a common relative of Alfa and the girl invited Alfa and the relatives of the girl for a compromise. When Alfa and his brother Qayam came to the Panchayat, both the appellants and several other attacked them with hatchets and killed both of them.

Five persons including the appellants were prosecuted. One of them died in the lock-up. Two others were acquitted and the appellants as mentioned above were sentenced to death.

The arguments of the appellants' counsel had not been concluded when the court rose for the day.—United Press.

PREVENTION OF GAMBLING

Restriction of Betting On Race Course To Club Members

"STEPS TOO DRASTIC"

Two M.L.C.'s Issue Minutes of Dissent to Select Committee's Report.

The following are extracts from the Bombay Council Select Committee's report on "Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act 1887."

In the opinion of the majority of us the appropriate way of giving effect to the intention of the Bill which seeks to impose restrictions on Government as to the Club to which a licence for horse racing may be granted and upon membership of which the right to bet upon a horse race is dependent, is by amending the Bombay Race-courses Licensing Act, 1912, and not by the introduction into an Act designed to deal with the prevention of gambling in general detailed prohibitions and restrictions in relation to one particular sport. It is not possible to amend the Act of 1912 under the present Bill. We have therefore done our best to deal with the subject within the scope of this Bill.

"TOO DRASTIC."

We are of opinion that to restrict waggering or betting on a horse race to be the members of a club owning or occupying a race course would be far too drastic a step. We therefore think that in addition to the members of the club who may or may not be charged an entrance fee, the right to bet upon a horse race in an enclosure should be permitted to those who are admitted on payment of certain admission fees. The proposed amendment also makes it necessary to make special provision to permit betting within proper limits upon horse races organised by Hunt Committees or other point to point races at which attendance is in practice made up of those who themselves ride horses and their relatives and friends.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

Mr. M. K. Dikshit in the course of his minute of dissent says:—

I do not agree with the report, because the amendment accepted by the majority of the select committee is in my opinion opposed to the principle of the bill accepted by the House. From the statement of objects and reasons it is evident that the mover of the bill intends to restrict betting to a certain class of people only, and to put a check on gambling by all and sundry who can get admission to the enclosures on payment of certain fees as is the case at present. The amendment of the bill does not alter the position at all.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale, in the course of his minute of dissent says:—

I do not think that for the purpose in view the Bombay Racecourses Licensing Act is the only way to secure the object. The Prevention of Gambling Act makes an exception in favour of horse races and the Bill wants to restrict the gambling to a certain class of people. I do not agree with the view that the amendment proposed is far too drastic a measure.

Noakhali Searches

NOAKHALI, Feb. 15.

Following the searches at his house and shop at Khilpara Bazar the Police arrested Jogesh Chandra Narayan Chowdhury of Noakhola, a village, within the jurisdiction of Ramganj thana. The Police, it is reported seized some letters and photos of Prodyot Kumar Battacharjee from the shop. Jogesh was produced before the Sadar S D O yesterday and remanded to custody.

The Police also carried out simultaneous searches at the house of Sashi Kumar Bhownik and Nishi Kumar Chakrabarty of Khipara, but nothing incriminating is reported to have been found at those places nor any arrest made.—United Press.

A SIKH PROTEST

KAPURTALA, Feb. 16.

Yesterday the Hindus and Sikhs of Kala Singhian (Kapurtala) held a meeting. Mr. Mohan Lal was in the chair. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution condemning the externment of Swami Vijey Kumar.—United Press.

Savantvadi.—The Firata Khadi Bazar was visited by Her Highness and expressed great satisfaction at the progress of khadi. They bought khadi worth Rs. 325. Sawantwadi citizens are visiting stalls and buying khadi. Khadi sale of Rs. 1,500 is expected.

DALALS ON STRIKE?

Refuse To Take Delivery As Protest Against New Arrangement

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the Passenger and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, and Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat, its Hon. Secretary, have sent the following for publication:—

The Association have been considering for a long time the question as to how the inward charges and certain abuses connected therewith can be mitigated and have been in communication with the B. B & C. I. Railway and just when they succeeded in getting the co-operation of the Railway Company, they are up against the non-co-operation of the Marfatias and Dalals, who are interested financial and otherwise in keeping up the old practices, and a situation has been created in the Bombay market which calls for immediate action by all the parties concerned. The enquiries of the Association show that the Marfatias or Dalals charge the producers who consign goods to them 3-1/2 annas per packet, irrespective of weight; ordinarily fruit parcels average from 20 to 22 seers. The Dalals get these consignments which are for sale and accounting and they are not in the nature of outrignt purchases and they therefore charge the consignors all out-of-pocket, short-weights, damaged goods, and so on, and account to their consignors what they think they have realised. The consignors have been thus at their mercy as disputes are not possible because of the live-nature of the goods.

MARKET DELIVERY.

Realising the position, the Association approached the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and induced them to open 2 Receiving Offives at Crawford Market and at Bhuleshwar both these offices being at a stone's throw from the respective markets. The consignors therefore, instead of consigning their goods to the Central Station, can now have, on payment of inclusive charge, their goods delivered from these parcels offices. The Railway Company charge 1 anna per Indian Bengal Maund of 41 seers for transportation charge from the Central Station to the two distributing centres, which charge is much less than what the Marfatias or Dalals were taking from the consignors.

Further, consignors are protected against the Dalals, as the Railway Company delivers parcels from these Offices so that the shortage and all damages can be ascertained, and not that all the damages should happen as they had the miracle of happening between the Central Station and the Markets.

It would appear that whilst this would benefit the producers, to the Dalals and Marfatias here this will give a blow to their irade union tyranny which they used to practise against the producers; and hence they are putting up strong fight and refuse to accept deliveries point blank from the distribution offices. Things have come to such a pass that we have seen this afternoon 8 parcels of Chickoos from Amalsar lying undelivered in the Crawford Booking Office since yesterday morning. These are consigned to Dalal Bhau Maruti.

FALSE TRADE UNIONISM.

The Association feels much pain at the situation because as a result of their endeavours whilst they were able to carry relief to the producers, they are up against false trade unionism. It is expected that a way will be found out by which the situation that has been created be eased soon.

Whilst Government are trying to organise fruit distribution and Railway Companies, not easily to be moved, have agreed to cooperate, the Association feels grieved that they should have non-co-operation from the Dalals. Enquiries go to show that the present arrangement has the further advantage of 'earlier delivery' at the point of distribution, as against the previous practice, viz., that whilst the Railway Company is in a position to engage a fleet of lorries to carry the goods and give delivery by 7 o'clock in the morning, the previous procedure by handcarts, bullock-carts, etc., extended the delivery upto and beyond 11 o'clock. This is a facility, which is itself a special feature, which should command itself to a trade which is of a live nature and where time is essence of dispatch.

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AGA KHAN'S PROPAGANDA

Having signally failed to persuade the All-India Muslim League to perform harakiri by merging itself in the Muslim Conference, the Committee of the latter body is trying to give the appearance of having done something at least. It has accordingly passed some customary stereotyped resolutions ringing changes on the well-known Fourteen Points. But the change with regard to the reforms in Baluchistan deserves to be noted as indicating probably the reactionary influence of the Aga Khan. One of the Fourteen Points insisted on the introduction of Responsible Government in Baluchistan. But the latest resolution of the Conference is content with the vaguer formula, "the introduction of liberal reforms" in that province. Perhaps, the most interesting resolution is that making the Aga Khan the Dictator of the Conference. We need not too critically examine the strength of the following behind the Dictator, with the overwhelmingly large section of the Muslim League and the Nationalist Muslim Party still out of the Conference. But we cannot believe that the dodge of dictatorship will induce these bodies to efface themselves. However, if the dictatorial responsibilities will persuade the Aga Khan to stay longer in India, the venture may do some good to Indian Muslims.

Self-Stultification

Another resolution of the Conference deprecated "all agitation to alter the Communal Award as it was accepted by the Indian Mussalmans to be "fait accompli." But it is grossly untrue to say that the Award has been accepted by the Mussalmans as a body, in any sense, though it has been gratefully accepted by the Conference clique. Several Muslim bodies like the Nationalist Muslim Party and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema have condemned the Award, and are actively endeavouring to supersede it by a voluntary pact. It is for this purpose that several unity conferences have been convened. But the pro-Government Muslim Conference, having failed to persuade these anti-Award bodies to drop their agitation, is now deprecating all such agitation. In the eyes of sensible Muslims, however, the Conference clique is stultifying itself. While accepting the Award as a "fait accompli," the Conference has made several demands "which should be guaranteed to make the coming constitutions acceptable to Mussalmans." But when some sort of constitution is finally given by the Government, these very people are likely to accept it as a "fait accompli." Already the Aga Khan is going about asking the Mussalmans to organise themselves for the working of the new Reforms and preaching on manifold evils of non-co-operation. He could not have been a warmer friend of a constitution yet to come if he were a Government propagandist.

Boosting The Memorandum

In his various post-prandial utterances the Aga Khan has been boosting the Joint Memorandum, which he presented to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Indian Assessors. The propaganda has now spread to the Legislative Assembly also. For, we learn, that a move is afoot there to get a resolution passed generally supporting the memorandum. The present Legislature is quite capable of adopting such a resolution even without the stimulus of the compliment they received from the Aga Khan at a banquet, which some of them had organised in his honour, that "the elected members represented the voice of the country better than any other set of men." But many in the Legislature have the intelligence and humility enough to believe that no constitution, not approved by the Congress, has any decent chance of being worked smoothly.

Release Jawaharlal

Pandit Jawaharlal has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the Calcutta Magistrate. If he had been sentenced for offering civil disobedience, the country would have reconciled itself to his imprisonment. But he was prosecuted for sedition, a prosecution which seems incongruous at a time when, according to Government themselves, far-reaching changes in the Constitution of the country are on the anvil. Even in 1930 Lord Irwin had virtually declared that no one would be prosecuted on such a charge unless he advocated violence. If, however, Government had decided to prosecute Pandit Jawaharlal, they could, as Dr. Ray suggests, have waited for a couple of months so as to enable him to serve Bihar.

Politically, at least, there is not much love lost between the "Leader" of Allahabad and Pandit Jawaharlal. Yet our moderate contemporary cannot help expressing its "regret that the Governments of Bengal and India should have deemed a prosecution necessary at this juncture. For, Mr. Jawaharlal is engaged on urgent philanthropic work for the relief of the sufferers from the Earthquake in Bihar." Even a man like Rao Bahadur Patil, speaking in the Assembly, criticised the Government for snatching away from the afflicted people of Bihar their "best friend," and demanded his release "as an act of imagination." What he meant to Bihar is further evidenced by no less a person than the head of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema in Bihar, whose tribute to Jawaharlal's work is as unqualified as is his "pain" at Government's action. And there could be no more moving testimony to his work for Bihar than that of Dr. P.C. Ray, who points out that Pandit Jawaharlal did for Bihar what no prominent Indian leader had done before. "With an axe in his hand he dug out the debris and taught the people self-reliance." It is clear that the immediate result of his imprisonment is a serious loss to Bihar. And it is from this point of view that we would again urge upon Government to subordinate other considerations to the urgent necessities of Bihar and release Jawaharlal.

Unredeemed

From the available reports of the changes made in the States Protection Bill by the Select Committee it does not appear that that body has made the Bill appreciably less obnoxious. Four members, Sir Abdur Rahim and Messrs. K. C. Neogy, Jagannath Aggarwal and B. L. Patel, have appended a dissenting Note to the Committee's report, taking strong exception to Clause 4 of the Bill and suggesting that the whole clause should be deleted. The clause deals with penalties for the British Indian Press and the dissenting members make out that nothing has happened to justify a departure from the normal procedure of a judicial trial and substituting executive action therefor, as proposed by the Clause.

This statement is unassailable. The Princes Protection Bill of 1922 is enough to protect the States that deserve to be protected, nor has there been a widespread demand from the States for additional protection. Moreover, at a time when the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 itself needs to be repealed on account of the emergency practically ceasing to exist, it is outrageous to put additional burdens on the Press. But we do not expect that Government would pay any heed to any argument. We wish, however, that the Legislature at least could throw out the Bill, as it did the Princes' Protection Bill of 1922, and compel the Governor-General, if he likes to certify the Bill and take the consequences.

INDIANS AND AVIATION

Build Air-Craft In India

(BY P. M. REDDY.)

Captain Barnard recently arrived in India with his air-circus to display the achievements of English aviation and air-craft in various parts of India and eventually to turn Indians air-minded. The objective is, indeed, a most noble one and worthy of the best English tradition of civilising the "backward people"; but the Indians, having become from past experience suspicious of such generous intent, have to view this move also as one intended as a business proposition.

Who Will Benefit?

Let us consider the new and novel venture of Captain Barnard's air circus started for the purpose of making Indians air-minded. It is given out in aviation circles in England, that, next year, another king of aviation, Alan Cobham, is going to go one better and bring a whole squadron of aeroplanes with the same object and if Indians take to it, then probably it will be an annual affair. What is the good of all this sudden outburst of interest in aviation? Who will be benefitted in the end? English air-craft firms, English instructors and ground engineers. Aviation cannot be built up in a day. Even with twenty years' flying to her credit, the people of England are not even 10 per cent. air-minded. The increasing number of Indians who have taken up aviation as their career find it difficult to get posts, as instructors, ground engineers and mail pilots, and people with minds trained in traditional public school style, like the Editor of the "Aeroplane," make sweeping statements that Indians can never make good pilots, because they are supposed to be bad riders, of course, Parsees and Sikhs being excepted, because at that time, members of these communities happened to have done the England-India flight successfully. The motive behind this propaganda was to instil into the mind of the Indian Government that the starting of an Indian Air Service between Karachi and Calcutta was an impossibility with an Indian personnel.

One-Sided.

The difficulty of getting a "B" licence in India is quite well-known amongst Indian pilots. One has to put double the amount of time required in England, and the Indians in England who get their tickets in England have to spend much money, some clubs charging more, as Government subsidy does not apply to Indians.

The clubs in India are subsidised by the Indian Government, and everybody knows where the money comes, from the Indian tax-payer, and who is most benefitted indirectly from this—Englishmen as they are in preponderating numbers. They do not have to pay any extra charges as we have to in England. All this is one-sided. Even some of the members in the English Clubs have an idea that we are interlopers and look on us as such and also grumble, because some clubs get subsidy regardless of

(Continued on next page).

"BIG" OR SMALL

The Aga Khan may fail in his Delhi efforts, but he cannot, at least, complain that they were not simultaneously backed in London. For, while His Highness indulged in profound platitudes in Delhi, Sir Samuel Hoare took the opportunity of waxing eloquent over solemn trivialities in Chelsea. The Indian problem is simple enough, it is the problem of the right of a country to be its own master. If, according to Sir Samuel, it is "vast, technical and controversial" it is India's misfortune and Britain's fault. Worse still, the "big way" in which he would have Parliament face the issue is really the small way. For, there is not much difference in the ultimate analysis, between Sir Samuel's too much and the Die-hards' too little. And they both are agreed upon withholding from India what she desires as her due. This is, however, not to say that he should not plead for continuation of the "National" Government. Indeed, the "National" Government thoroughly deserves Conservative support for the manner in which it is dealing with the "issue," both in England and in India.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MONETARY POLICY

Its Objective And Its Execution

(BY P. R. SUBRAMANIAM, M.A.)

Ever since President Roosevelt took up the reins of government, his first and foremost aim has been to raise the price level of commodities to 1924/26 level, and then to establish the dollar, which would have a stable purchasing power for generations to come. The first thing that the United States did was to depreciate the dollar, not by issuing Greenbacks, but by going off the gold standard in April 1933. A few days later, Congress empowered the President with huge monetary powers, including the issue of 3 billion dollars of Greenbacks as well as to depreciate the dollar, if necessary by 50 per cent.

TWO-FOLD OBJECT.

The efforts of the Government have been directed towards not only increasing the prices to 1924/26 levels, but at the same time augmenting the purchasing power of the people, so that the rise in the selling price of commodities may be compatible with the increase in purchasing power. With the help of the National Industrial Recovery Administration, he has been able to sweep the whole industrial world of America with a Blanket Code. Most of the industrial concerns have been brought under the Blanket Code and wages have been increased, hours of work have been shortened, and millions of men have been re-employed in the course of a few months. Further, the Administration insisted that industrialists, whose costs of production had been increased as a result of the Industrial Codes, should only slightly increase selling prices and thus reduce their margin of profit. Along with this, President Roosevelt realised that the dollar of the farmer should have a higher value than that of industry and commerce, and hence, with the aid of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, he has been trying his level best to decrease the debt of the farmers by giving them loans at reasonable rates of interest and curtailing production in order to increase agricultural commodity prices. The State decided to purchase two billion dollars of agricultural mortgages by means of bonds and then reduce the interest on the mortgages. Even though farm prices increased, there was a good deal of complaint that agricultural prices did not increase as fast as prices of other commodities, and there was a clamour for monetary inflation. Though the increase in prices in the first few months was not quite satisfactory, a recourse to outright monetary inflation was not resorted to. The psychological aspect of inflation had an immense effect and the dollar had depreciated by 30 per cent.

RESULTS.

Depreciation of currency was not at all the main measure taken to bring about recovery. All the recovery measures were with the idea of increasing the purchasing power of the people gradually and at the same time to increase the level of prices. Depreciation of the currency does adversely affect people of fixed monetary income in that the purchasing power of the dollar is lessened. The Government also expect that owners of idle money, anticipating a fall in the purchasing power of the dollar would take to expenditure in commodities, equities, etc., thus bringing about a business revival. The peculiar feature of the Recovery Programme is that private enterprise has been replaced by the State and the people also have confidence in the Government. The increasing purchasing power is now visible from the latest figures of retail trade sales. In December last, the departmental stores' sales have made the best showing and the dollar sales in the first half of December 1933 were 18 per cent. more than the same period in 1932, and latest reports indicate that retail sales are on the upward grade. Farm prices are also advancing On December 6, 1933, they were about 40 per cent. over February 1933, while prices of things bought had continued to advance and were 18 per cent. higher.

GOLD BUYING POLICY.

On October 22nd, President Roosevelt initiated his gold buying policy further to depreciate the dollar, so that he might gain his objective of raising the prices to the extent required to make the burden of internal debts again bearable. He therefore, wanted to withdraw the external influences on the dollar. He began to fix the price of newly mined gold in America at intervals of a few days, but found that this had no effect on the dollar exchange value in the foreign markets. He, therefore, took to purchase of gold in the open markets in London and France and this policy had its desired effect. The dollar sterling value began to depreciate and went beyond 5.40, but unstability in the dollar exchange value caused nervousness and a good deal of capital flew to London and France. The official price of newly mined gold was then 33.93 dols. per fine oz. When the dollar exchange value touched levels beyond 5.40, dols. the Administration became alarmed at this and, therefore, attempted to check the depreciation of the dollar by maintaining the price of gold unchanged between Novem-

(Continued on next page).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

WHITHER?

Mr. Duff-Cooper, opposing on behalf of Government, a Labour motion, observed: "When Civil War could break out so easily could anyone say we were safe from international war?" Mr. Duff-Cooper's logic is devastating. But let us pursue it a little further. Since "we" are not safe from international war, "we" must prepare for the contingency with the help of armaments. And since war involves also the possibility of defeat which is what must be avoided "we" must so arm "ourselves" as to render the danger impossible. Since, thirdly, it is not known, who "we" may have to fight, "we" must protect "ourselves" by arming at least twice as heavily as any other Power. But since, other powers will also argue similarly "we"—as also they—will have to go on increasing armaments continuously and rapidly until we all finish in grand and strong style at war and the destruction of the world.

ISSUE BURKED.

That apart, Mr. Duff-Cooper's argument has not met the Labour case. What was wanted was the prohibition of the private manufacture of arms. Its danger is obvious. For an industry to thrive, there should be a great demand for its commodity. If there is little demand the industry, for the sake of profits, must create and stimulate it. This is what armament firms are notorious for and this is where their danger lies. If Mr. Duff-Cooper and his Government do not possess faith in disarmament, but if, at the same time, they also propose to avoid war and put a stop to alarmist tendencies making for competition in armaments they should at least abolish private manufactures of arms.

THE FRENCH FACTOR.

The welcome accorded by the French Chamber to M. Doumergue was only to be expected since it was the ex-President of the Republic, who, emerging from his retirement, succeeded in arresting the rush to chaos. He deserved the vote of confidence, too, since there is nothing objectionable or controversial in the Ministerial declaration of policy which is couched in carefully general terms. Whether there will be trouble at the time of the voting of the Budget or not, the internal situation has certainly been saved by him. His influence on Foreign Affairs is, however, a different matter. The Ministry i definitely Rightist, the Army Commission of the Senate has already given a lead against further disarmament and M. Doumergue himself does not enjoy the reputation of liberalism in international affairs. The prospects, therefore, of M. Doumergue making any contribution to Peace in Europe are not quite bright.

A JUST PROTEST.

The President of the Millowners' Association of Ahmedabad has done well to protest against the inclusion of the Lancashire-Bombay Pact in the present Textile Tariff Bill despite "the opposition from all quarters except in Bombay to the uncalled-for concession granted to the United Kingdom by the Pact." Even in Bombay, it should be remembered, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has severely condemned the Pact. It may even be doubted whether the Bombay mill-owners' themselves would have concluded the Pact if Government had not deliberately delayed publishing the report of the Tariff Board. We do not think that Government would pay much heed to the protests against favouritism to Britain at India's expense unless India as a whole makes her protests effective enough.

NO MORE WAGE-CUTTING.

While the Ahmedabad millowners are right in demanding adequate protection to the Indian industry both against Britain and Japan, they will be doing a great disservice to themselves and to the industry if they attempt, as they are reported to do, to cut down their workmen's wages. Ahmedabad mills have prospered as a result of State protection and the Swadeshi movement. It would, therefore, be grossly unfair for them to cut down wages while continuing to make profits. Such a step is all the more indefensible because the whole question of wage-cuts is now before the Board of Arbitration consisting of Gandhiji and Seth Chimanlal Parekh. If the Ahmedabad mill-owners follow the pernicious example of those in Bombay, they will only hasten the general strike for which workmen are preparing already.

INADEQUATE RELIEF

The Government of Bombay have been unduly long in making up their mind to remit land revenue to any extent, nor does it appear that the scale of remission finally decided upon is at all generous. The Government have not indicated in their communique on the subject even approximately the total value of the remission granted and its percentage to the revenue normally due. But the naggardliness of the relief allowed may be gauged from the treatment of Kanara, the poorest district in the Presidency. The communique naivly states that only the current year's land revenue should be collected except "where the arrears were unauthorised." Since the authorised arrears were due to continued depression in the past few years, how are the people to pay the current year's full revenue without any remission?

Press Views

Regrettable

We cannot at this moment comment on the legal merits of the prosecution of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru for a speech or speeches made at Calcutta, but we must express our regret that the Governments of Bengal and India should have deemed a prosecution necessary at this juncture. For, Mr. Jawaharlal is engaged on urgent philanthropic work for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake in Bihar. He is not a nominal chairman of the executive Allahabad relief committee, but has been devoting almost the whole of his time to its work and has paid two visits to the afflicted areas. We fear the work is bound to suffer to some extent due to his removal from the scene of action.—"Leader."

Wise Decision

The Government of India have come to a wise decision in refusing to allow a terminal tax to be levied on passengers arriving in the City. We have opposed the suggestion from the beginning. It would be an undesirable imposition at any time. In the present economic depression it would be suicidal. There have already been complaints that the goods traffic which formerly came to this City is being diverted to other places. To have levied a tax on passengers would have meant the diversion of even passenger traffic to other centres. While we sympathise with the Municipal Corporation in its financial predicament and the forcible appropriation by the Government of Bombay of many of the sources of revenues, which should have gone to the local body, it would not have added to the City's prosperity if a tax were levied on incoming passengers.—"Bombay Sentinel."

Is Sir Samuel Hoare a pessimist or merely an alarmist? He pleads for the life of the National Government, lest "the chance of a sound, stable and sympathetic settlement that may not recur in the life-time of any us," may be lost. Why? Has he no faith in the British patriotism of the alternative Government?

And even if the "Socialists" felt like playing any monkey tricks, why should he lose, faith in his Indian friends?

* * * *

Having appealed to the "Muslim organisations" to organise and lead Mussalmans, having appealed to M.L.A.'s to lead political opinion, having appreciated tributes to, and appeals for, his own leadership of the whole nation, his Highness the Aga Khan fittingly wound up his Delhi visit by appealing "to the young men of India to lead their country forward on the safe path of evolution and not on the dangerous road of revolution."

There are a few other groups whom His Highness is expected to appeal to lead India on arrival in Bombay and before returning to England.

Meanwhile the young men wonder if the Aga Khan and his fellow leaders will let them.

* * * *

But they cannot but bow before His Highness' demand that "Responsibility must be accepted by the rising generation." Willy or nilly, they have got to accept it. How can they disown the falling generation led by—

By the way there is no confirmation yet of the rumour that His Highness has come to Bombay because he wants to rush by the shortest route to the succour of Bihar.

But Begum Aga Khan has promised that "during my next visit I would see Delhi City and observe more of the living of poorer people."

For this condescending patronage the "lower orders"—that is the correct phrase, we believe—will be very grateful unless of course they are "ingrats" like—but don't let us fall into History.

Any way, why "poorer people"? Sorry, very sorry, we had forgotten the poor Fazil Hussains, Shafi Daudis, Shafaat Ahmads and Hidayat Hussains'

* * * *

The Monghyr Muslim Relief Committee has wired to Gandhiji requesting his presence in the affected areas for relief work. It is now obvious that the Mahatma's impending visit to Bihar is not without its very serious dangers. Bori Bundar must oppose it and publish some letters urging strongly, but most respectfully His Highness the Aga Khan to go to Bihar.

* * * *

A most enjoyable time was had by all when the "Mody-Lees"—it ought to be Lees-Mody—Pact came "under fire" in the Assembly. It was a first rate display of shooting and counter-shooting etc., etc. in which all did well, specially Sir Joseph Bhore who deserves a P.C. (Pact Cross).

* * * *

And at one stage the exchanges were epic-cum-romantic:—

"Mr. G. P. Singh: Did the Government promote the agreement?

Sir Joseph Bhore: It had no hand in it."

Of course not. The hand was most certainly the hand of Mr. H. P. Mody. And equally certainly was the head, the head of Sir William Clare-Lees. The question is, whose was the heart in this "eternal triangle?"

* * * *

"Doctor Dollfuss expressed his pleasure that a great number of people had voluntarily laid down arms.....",

The Saviour of Austria was, of course, too modest to express his pride that a great number of people had involuntarily laid down their lives too.

* * * *

The motorist had been fined forty shillings for an offence. He entered a protest, saying, "I fully expected to be exonerated, and didn't bring any money with me May I leave my car as security, meantime?"

The clerk of court said: "No, you'd better leave your watch"

"Oh, dear no," retorted the motorist, indignantly, "I paid a fiver for my watch!"

HELP US TO REACH TWO LAKHS

Readers' Views

VELATI-GODHINO CASE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The report published at page 3 of the issue of your paper dated the 14th instant under the caption "Magistrate disapproves of defence methods" in large type was misleading and has created a misunderstanding among your readers as to what exactly transpired during the proceedings.

The Magistrate neither directly nor by implication conveyed the impression which would justify your caption as regards the defence. The account of the proceedings itself although not complete makes it clear that the caption was unwarranted. As a matter of fact the learned magistrate stigmatised the methods of the complainant (Mr. R. B. Velati) in the case and it was in reference to them that he made the observation "I have been waiting to express my emphatic disapproval of the way in which the case has been conducted from the very beginning." The learned magistrate never referred to the way the case had been conducted all through by the defence as suggested in the report.

There could be no doubt as to what the magistrate had said but before sending this correction I considered it expedient to bring the offending report to the notice of the court on Thursday afternoon and obtain an authoritative repudiation of the remarks alleged to have been made by the Court. The learned magistrate agreed with me that the remark made by him was in reference to the complainant's methods. The magistrate further agreed that I had never stated "that if the charge were to be that the publication was to Mr. Salazar the accused would have pleaded guilty." On this point I stated to the court that if the publication to Mr. Salazar formed the subject matter of the charge I would plead justification or privilege. The report has other inaccuracies but I am restricting myself to the aforesaid items because they are calculated to cause prejudice. I do hope that this correction will receive the same arresting publicity which the report complained of found in the columns of your paper.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. SHETE.

Feb. 16.

Musical Concert For Bihar Fund

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—*A propos* the announcement, published in these columns on the 15th instant, of Srimati Keshar Kerker's musical concert in aid of the H. O. H. Fete, may I be permitted to congratulate the talented Goan singer on her admirable and generous gesture in giving a theatre concert for public charity?

This is the first time that the well-known professional singer of this city "appears in public" although she could ordinarily be engaged for private singing parties, weddings and other social functions. We had also had the privilege of having her on the radio broadcast for a time not long ago and it is highly regrettable that the management of that organization thought fit to terminate her contract abruptly.

May one not take the opportunity of venturing the suggestion, that, now that the lady has made the beginning in that direction for the first time (I think) during the last thirty years of her career, she might follow on her magnanimity by giving another public concert in aid of the Bihar earthquake victims? This cause, one need hardly emphasise, is unquestionably as deserving as the H. O. H. Fete, indeed, much more so and is even being championed, if any objection were raised on that score, in official quarters. Other artistes would no doubt follow her excellent lead.—Yours, etc.,

A CONNOISSEUR.

The M. C. C. In India

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the recent M.C.C. action in India, some comment is called for, so that the public who love Sport, be not misguided.

During the recent Australian tour, so uncomfortable did the M.C.C. feel that the ground had to be covered during practice at the Tests; fifty thousand of Australian cricket-lovers barracked the M.C.C. Precisely the same thing happened to Oldfield and Woodful what has happened to Dilawar and to Naoomal—and the same thing was said by the apologists of the M.C.C.—that the ball was straight on the wicket or even on the offside and that the batsman stepped right across it and pulled the ball into his own body for the love of it.

Mark: Oldfield was hit on the forehead, Dilawar on the back of his head as he turned back on the ball, Woodful just above his heart, and Naoomal on his head. Said Woodful: "There are two sides playing and one of them is not playing cricket." The point was driven home to the M.C.C. even more frankly when Mr. Justice Sheridan of Sydney said, "Leg-theory bowling is covered by Criminal Law." Cricket is played between two rival teams to contest the win, but a gentleman's agreement is understood to prevail throughout the gamut of cricket that no bones should be broken by bowlers. The Indian may not barrack like the Australian, but he has as keen a sense of cricket as sport.

Jardine's complaint about Tarrant has disillusioned many an Indian lover of cricket. Jardine's penchant for Higgins is inexplicable. The worst sufferers of l.b.w. decisions have been Indian cricketers throughout the M.C.C. tour.—I have to include as well catch-behind-the-wicket decisions. As for the M.C.C. and what makes sport I have not the slightest doubt; my only object is that the sport-loving public should know matters right.—Yours etc.,

"NON-M.C.C. CRICKETER."

Feb. 11.

Art Society's Exhibition

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The 43rd exhibition of the Bombay Art Society has concluded at the Town Hall and the selection of the pictures and even more so the award of prizes has left the art-loving public of this City with an acute sense of dissatisfaction which has been increasing year to year. It is on everybody's lips that the qualifi-

(Continued on next page).

INDIANS AND AVIATION

(Continued from previous page).

whether Indian or Englishmen are trained.

One notices in the Indian Clubs that the majority of the members are Europeans, specially in the case of Madras Flying Club. The latest bulletin shows that the proportion of people taking flying instructions is 20 (Europeans to 3 (Indians).

The remedy for all this is that an effective propaganda should first be carried on regarding the utility of getting a Pilot's ticket. The writer of this article, who holds a ticket, has induced many a young Indian to follow his footsteps and get tickets first. It is better to spend money on this than on any other entertainment.

Build In India.

In conclusion it may be said that whether the public of this country attend the air-circus and take joy rides, is not the deciding point. What one must remember particularly is to join the local Flying Club and get one's ticket. People who buy their own machines must remember that there are air-crafts of other nationalities which are just as good as the British if not better. It is best not to be tied down to one country but the best of all is to construct the aircraft in one's own country. The latter is not an impossibility. No doubt there may be people to discourage the attempt in the initial stage, but such opposition may easily be overcome, if a band of thoroughly trained Indians join together and work up the building of their own aircraft.

At present, Indians are doing nothing in this direction, while the English and other foreigners are taking advantage of aviation to the fullest extent possible in every sphere of their activities and establishing themselves well therein. If this apathy of the Indians continues, they will find that, in another ten years, every line is controlled by the English and other foreigners, with no opportunities or facilities for the development of an Indian national air-craft, not to speak of the drain of India's wealth.

TWELFTH INSTALMENT OF Rs. 10,000 SENT TO RAJEN BABU

Our Readers' Fund Reaches Rs. 1,47,700

On Friday we received Rs. 6,700 making the total collected so far Rs. 1,47,700.

Bihar's need is great and urgent and Bombay must maintain its reputation by paying the most it can and as soon as it can. Our readers must, at least, subscribe two lakhs.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

The twelfth instalment of Rs. 10,000 was sent to Rajen Babu on Friday, another of Rs. 10,000 will be sent to him to-day.

We publish below the remaining portion of the list of contributions received on Wednesday

	Rs.	as.
Dulpat Ichharam	5	0
Chhotalal Chhaganlal	1	0
Hirjee Mills, Bombay, Weaving Department	85	0
Some Students from Poona through Mukund N. Seth, B.A. as below :—	26	0
Bhagavanbhai Patel	3	0
Mukund Seth	2	8
Jayani Kothari	2	0
Rajendra Trambaklal Maniar	2	0
Somabhai Patel	1	8
Narbadashanker Bhatt	1	8
Natvarlal Shah	1	8
Manubhai Shah	1	0
P. C. Sorathia	1	0
Ramanik Kothari	1	0
Manibhai Patel	1	0
Balbhadhipati and Hemraj Solanki	1	0
A Sympathiser	1	0
J. P. Parikh	1	0
Gajjar	1	0
Ratilal Kothari	1	0
Karnavat J. K.	1	0
Vadilal Parikh	1	0
Miscellaneous	1	0
Rs.	26	0
Shree Jafarabad Kapol Mahajan through Vora Vallabhdas Parmananddas and Rupji Dhanji as below :—	301	0
Kapol Mahajan	101	0
Grain Merchants' Association	51	0
Gangadas Govindji	15	0
Harjivandas Dharsi	15	0
Manmohan Mithabhai	11	0
Mohandas Ratanji	11	0
Jamsedji Faramji	11	0
Pranjivan Khusal	11	0
Pranjivan Nandlal	11	0
Parmanand Bhagvan Vora	11	0
Rupji Dhanji	5	0
Maganlal Gangadas	5	0
Amidas Rupjee	5	0
Cloth Merchants' Association	5	0
Mulji Dwarkadas	5	0
Valji Makan	5	0
Pragji Tulsi	5	0
Devidas Chhaganlal	5	0
Karsandas Vallabhdas	2	0
Bhanji Govardhan	2	0
Adhavji Lavaji	2	0
Nanji Valji	2	0
Balabhai Karsanji	1	0
Keshavji Chatrabhuj	1	0
Pitamber Parmanand	1	0
Devidas Lavji	1	0
Raghunathdas Dharamshi	1	0
Rs.	301	0
Cutchhi Dasa Osval Jain Sangh, Bombay	125	0
Bhagatram Narayan	10	0
Staff of Messrs. Jamsedji Rustamji and Devidas through Solicitors' Clerks' Association as below :—	33	4
Mr. N. D. Meherji	5	0
Mr. Moosa	5	0
Mr. Harjiwan Chhaganlal	5	0
Mr. Sorab Pallonji	2	0
Mr. P. L. Miranda	3	0
Mr. H. K. Parikh	2	0
Mr. Natwerlal H. Pota	2	0
Mr. M. N. K. Swamirao	2	0
Mr. V. K. Salvi	1	0
Mr. H. V. Kanmankar	1	0
Mr. W. B. Parub	1	0
Mr. C. M. Gonsalves	1	0
Mr. S. L. Rodriques	1	0
Mr. S. Shanker	1	4
Mr. N. T. Venkatonhar	1	0
Rs.	33	4
Balance of Satyanarayan Puja Fund by the Sepoys of Toyo-Menka Kuisa, Ltd.	11-1-9	
From the Fund of Navivadi and Gaiwadi's Danawalla through Patel Devji Velji	101	0
The Local Staff of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bombay as below :—	68-4-1	
Mr. M. K. Patel	5	0
A Humble Worker	5	0
Mr. R. G. Thakur	4	0
Mrs. F. C. Cribbs	3	0
Mr. H. Johns	3	0
Mr. B. M. R. Rao	1-1-1	
Mr. J. S. Gidh	1	0
Mr. A. R. Shrinker	1	0
Mr. V. R. Parelker	1	0
Mr. R. S. G. Krishna	1	0
Mr. Syed	1	0
Mr. C. D'Souza	1	0
Mr. A. Rodriques	1	0
Mr. Udas	1	0
Mr. Doddayya	1	0
Mr. P. N. Writer	1	0
Mr. J. B. Misquitta	1	0
Mr. Katele	1	0
Mr. Kelley	1	0
Miss E. Mannings	1	0
Miss M. Russel	1	0
Mr. J. Dias	1	0
Mr. G. R. Iyengar	1	0
Mr. B. B. Nachane	1	0
Mr. S. G.	1	0
A Sympathiser	1	0
Mrs. M. Walcott	1	0
X. Y. Z.	1	0
Mr. Vithaldas	1	0
Miss Ross	1	0
Miss Farrell	1	0
Mr. W. B. Mirker	1	0
Collection under Rs. 1	2	3
Rs.	68-4-1	
L. D. Thakkar	1	0
S. J. Doshi	1	0
Moti and Cole Book sellers from Bori-Bunder	20	0
Mrs. D. N. Mody	5	0
The Staff of the Bombay Union Dye Workers as below :—	151	0
Atmaram S. Padukone	38	12
R. D. Padhye	25	0
Parsotam Manilal	10	0
Domeneick D'Souza	15	0
Chandulal J. Parikh	10	0
Jaimini L. Desai	10	0
Ishwarlal G. Patel	10	0
Tribhovandas Parsottamdas	5	0
Dattatraya N. Barve	5	0
Chintaman T. Desai	3	0
Kashinath D. Patange	3	0
Kalyanji Jethmal	2	0
Shantaram N. Gaitonde	5	0
Yeshwant K. Apte	3	0
Mechanical Staff	6	4
Rs.	151	0
Trikamlal Harilal Trivedi	5	0
The Staff and Students of the Kalabhuvan Technical Institute, Baroda	252	10
Mehta Tribhuvandas Kalyanji	5	0
Nanu R. Pandit	1	0
N. J.	30	0
Kaikusha B. Tangra	2	0
Vora Samsudin K. Motiwalla's House-Builders and Mistry Abdul Karim through Manager Hakim Mohamand	5	0
Kandolia Maganlal Kikubhai Navapurwalla through Paramanand	5	0
B. A. Hattangadi	1	0
Bapubhai Ghalabhai Desai as below :—	23	12
Parashram Vinayak Pandit, Munsiff	5	0
Bapubhai Ghelabhai Desai, Vakil	5	0
Gopalji Bhanabhai, Vakil	2	0
Lalitashanker Umedaram Vakil	3	0
Vamanrao Balvant Pradhan, Vakil	3	0
Vishwanath Vaman, Vakil	2	0
Lalbhai Kasanji, Vakil	1	0
Gajanan Ramkrishna Tope	1	0
Miscellaneous	1	12
Rs.	23	12
Pandit Taranath, Post Tungabhadra	5	0
Mr. N. N. Gaji	5	0
N. S. Krishna Rao	4	0
Dr. Dhanjibhai Shah from Malargadh	25	0
Patel Bhagvanji Mavji	2	0
The Railway Staff of Lower Parel (B. B. & C. I.) Station as below :—	77	8
Mr. Sakharam H. Sapre	5	0
Mr. Ishwarlal C. Parikh	4	0
Mr. Chandramukha N. Pandya	4	0
Mr. Harshadlal M. Mehta	4	0
Mr. Ranchhodji N. Desai	3	0
Mr. Sorabji Rustamji	3	0
Mr. Blukhubhai M. Desai	2	0
Mr. Chhotalal C. Master	2	0
Mr. Thakorlal M. Shah	2	0
Mr. Vasudeo Hari	2	0
Mr. Bhagwatlal M. Desai	2	0
Mr. Ambalal A. Patel	2	0
Mr. Govindji K. Patel	2	0
Mr. Ishwarlal L. Desai	2	0
Mr. Papubhai K. Desai	2	0
Mr. Vincent Soras	2	0
Mr. Framroz D. Driver	2	0
Mr. Vicaji Edulji Patel	2	0
Mr. Sbawakshaw C.	2	0
Mr. Laxminarayan C.	2	0
Mr. Natwarlal M. Desai	1	0
Mr. Omkarnath S.	1	0
Mr. Gawarishanker G.	2	0
Mr. Lalbhai S.	2	0
Mr. Sitladin J.	1	0
Mr. Chankiasingh	1	0
Mr. Mayaram L.	1	0
Mr. Gawarishanker	1	0
Mr. Mataprasad	1	8
Mr. Haiburan	1	0
Mr. Ramprakash	1	0
Mr. Gangadin J.	1	0
Mr. Purshotam M.	1	0
Mr. Ramharakh B.	2	0
Mr. Ramcharitra S.	1	0
Mr. Ramchandra S.	1	0
Mr. Rajdeo	1	0
Mr. Dattoo S.	1	0
Mr. Sitaram S.	1	0
Mr. Kantaprasad	1	0
Mr. Pzmalli	1	0
Mr. Balram	1	0
Mr. Mania & Lala	1	0
Rs.	77	8
Minco Soap Factory, Mazagaon	18	0
Divakar and Popatlal, Solicitors	25	0
Mr. H. P. Divekar	1	0
Mr. C. F. Noronh	4	0
Dr. Jaganath D. Vora	10	0
The Indian Staff of Messrs. Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India, Ltd.	184	0
Fardunji Ratansa Davar	5	0
Ramlal Nagindas	11	0
Budh Sing Tagore, Commission Agent	5	0
Inder Singh Kakronwala	1	0
The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association as below :—	310	0
Grant Road Bazar Grain Dealers' Charitable Fund through Patel Ratanshi Velji	171	4
Grant Road Bazar Grain Dealers as below :—	138	12
Shah Ratansi Velji	25	4
Shah Uga Punja	25	4
Shamji Alibhai	10	4
Lakhamshi Vijapar	10	4
Valji Bhoj	10	4
Bhanji Jivraj	7	4
Dharshi Shavji	5	4
Gangaji Devji	5	4
Khimji Ravji	5	4
Premji Surji	5	4
Popat Valji	5	4
Petha Ravji	5	4
Viraji Daiya	3	4
Shavji Pamaria	3	4
Shah Rajashi Khimji	3	4
Shah Bhimji Mona	3	4
Shah Tejashi Gansi	2	4
Monshi Lalji	2	4
Hirji Velji	1	4
Rs.	138	12
Rs.	310	0
Vora Jamnadas Vithaldas	11	0
L. Bhagat & Co., Bombay	105	0

The following contributions were received on Tuesday:—

A Zorostrian Lady	15	0
Staff of the Hindu Tea Stall Bori-Bunder Station as below:—		
Visanji Lalji Munim	8	0
Baldevprasad Kochar Manager	4	0
Gangaram Munim	3	0
Harigovind Kalukar, Manager	2	0
K. V. Kathle, Manager	2	0
Parasram Kulkarni, Manager	2	0
Panalal Munim	2	8
Miranjilal Munim	2	0
Shanker Bhikhu	2	0
Nandalal, Manager	1	9
Matharalal	1	4
Durgaprasad	1	4
Sitaram	1	4
Rambhao Mevawalla	1	8
Damodar Mevawalla	1	0
Devidayal Cigaretwalla	1	0
Sympathisers	2	0
Kalua Chuttan	1	0
Ramsevak Bhaia	1	0
Mithu Nai	1	0
Hotilal Kahar	1	0
Punjabhai Parabat	1	0
Mohanlal Cigaretwalla	1	0
Kashishanker Shukalla	1	0
Ganpat	1	0
Rama	1	0
Vithal Chockletwalla	1	0
Cleaners, Poona-Mail and Express-train	6	0
Bhau Malka Cleaner	1	4
Mahavir and Jagannath	1	8
Shanker and Kishorilal	1	4
Pataramall Ramashre	1	4
Raghunath and Sohanlal	1	4
Sadashiv Kania	1	0
Krishna Kasinath	1	4
Tukaram Ramlal	1	2
Rs.	64	3
Natavarlal Thakordas, Esq., B.A.	2	0
Cooverji Manekji	5	0
Korshi Malji	5	0
Ratansi Hemraj	1	0
Thakkar Premji Mulji, Rice Broker	10	0
Vada Bawa Bamboowalla & Co.	5	0
Chunilal Dharamchand of Miyagaon	51	0
Bai Jekor, widow of Chunilal Kalyan of Palej	10	0
The Staff of Messrs. Minocher Manchershah Hiralal & Co., Solicitors	45-4-3	
Datatraya Atamaram Tawankar	5	0
Parsi Sympathiser	25	0
Tulsidas Juthabhai through Tricamdas Juthabhai	125	0
K. N. Shah	4	0
Natavarlal Nanalal Mokavagam	36	10

(Continued on next page)

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

A Hint To The Police

A determined effort is being made by the police to clear the streets of the City of all obstruction to vehicular traffic. Every evening a number of gharrywallas and taxi-drivers are being hauled up for, either loitering in unauthorised places or for obstructing traffic. They are summoned to appear the next morning before the Honorary Magistrate's Court, where they are dealt with and fined. Still immediately after a cinema show or some other performance, there appears to be considerable trouble to get a vehicle to carry you home. The policemen on duty around these places suddenly seem to get the Kruschen feeling and their gesticulations and intimidations hurled at the unfortunate gharrywalla, who attempts to pick up a fare, are most amusing, but do not solve the problem. The confusion that prevails immediately after the cinemas or places of amusement disgorge their patrons is beyond description. The Police on duty on the scene apparently think that their responsibility ceases when they have safely got the gharrywalla away from the scene. But the number of taxis that brush past you in the crowd blowing their horns wildly and disregarding the safety of the pedestrians is a greater evil than the gharry that stands on the side of the road waiting for a fare.

Now that the police are out to clear the roads of all obstruction, it is to be hoped that they will do the same when it is most needed, namely, after the cinemas close down.

Economic Survey Committee

The Indian Economic Survey Committee, which was appointed by the Government of India last year, will come to Bombay next Monday, and will remain in the City till 26th instant. The Committee consists of Prof. A.L. Bowley, Dr. D.H. Robertson, Dr. Thomas and Dr. Ghosh. They have a heavy programme in Bombay to survey the economic situation of the City and the Presidency, and will discuss economic problems with many well-known commercial magnates, bankers, economists, officials and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Some of the members of the Committee will pay a flying visit to Poona during the week. It will be recalled that the first Indian Economic Enquiry Committee was appointed by the Government of India, presided over by Sir M. Vishwashwaraya. Subsequently the services of Sir Arthur Salter of the League of Nations were engaged and he was asked to submit a scheme for the economic organisation of the country about three years ago. The present Economic Enquiry Committee is a development of the scheme contemplated by Sir Arthur Salter.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MONETARY POLICY

(Continued from previous page).

ber 14 and November 22, 1933. Later, the dollar sterling value was practically stable around 5.15 dols. with the price of American mined gold unchanged at dol. 34.45 till the second week of last month.

The efforts of the Government in the latter part of 1933, including huge Government expenditures for public works programme, the huge amounts spent for relief of the unemployed, the initiation of the civil works programme, and financing rail-roads for equipment purposes, are having a good effect on business in general. For the past few months, the policy of credit inflation has been followed by the Government and banks are co-operating with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by selling preferred stock to the R. F. C. and thus enabling themselves to lend credit at low rates to businessmen.

VALUE OF DOLLAR.

In the last few months there were rumours of stabilisation of the dollar exchange value, but it is a well-recognised fact that any international stabilisation can only come into effect with the co-operation of England, France and America. But it was very well realised that President Roosevelt could not agree to the stabilisation proposal, since his aim has all along been to reach the 1926 level of prices. The latest announcement fixing the gold content of the dollar on the basis of 15 5/21 grains of gold 9/10ths fine, which is equivalent to 59.06 cents. of the old dollar and the gold value at 35 dols. per fine oz., has been no doubt taken as a bullish factor, in that, it infuses confidence in businessmen. Businessmen now know the fluctuations of the dollar exchange value and can enter into their contracts freely. After the initiation of this new monetary policy called by the Secretary of Treasury as "Gold Bullion Standard of 1934," America has been buying gold in foreign markets in fairly large lots, and a good deal of gold has been shipped to new York. All the capital that was driven away formerly, is being repatriated to America owing to the confidence that has crept in of late. But this return of capital has caused a heavy demand for dollars, resulting in the appreciation of the dollar exchange value, in spite of heavy shipments of gold to New York, which should have had the contrary effect of depreciating the dollar. The dollar-sterling rate has been stable around 5.00 dols. even after the latest announcement. Thus far, the Administration has failed in its objective of depreciating the dollar-sterling value. It is, therefore, possible, that the newly created Stabilisation Fund will be made use of in bringing down the dollar in the foreign exchange markets. The only doubt is, whether France would go off the gold standard if this flight of gold from the Bank of France continues. The latest information has been to the effect that France is determined to stay on gold. Considering the huge gold hoardings in the Bank of France, her determination to balance the budget and to stay on gold, we are led to believe that for some time to come this eventuality may not happen. The next problem will be to consider whether England would agree to any form of stabilisation at present. In view of English experiences in the past when she returned to gold at an overvalued level, England may not agree for a stabilisation with the new dollar. If America begins to use the Stabilisation Fund for depreciation of the dollar exchange value, England may retaliate by her use of the Exchange Equalisation Fund and thus there may result a currency war between England and America. But America may increase the price of gold still further and even depreciate the dollar by 50 per cent. England may not retaliate as long as the fall in dollar value does not affect her export trade and the internal prices in America rise as fast as the depreciation in the exchange value.

Readers' Views

(Continued from previous page).

cations of not a few of the members of the Selection Committee to judge pictures particularly those in the Indian style would not bear close scrutiny. If this wide-spread idea has a foundation then surely it is not right that such a Selection Committee should sit in judgment and even presume to reject the pictures of men and women whose work is admired all over the country by those who possess the training and necessary knowledge of Art to judge.

I have no doubt that the Committee of the Bombay Art Society has been trying to do its best and with the best of intentions, but in matters of Art good intentions cannot make up for want of the necessary critical training to judge pictures. What the Selection and the Judging Committee badly needs is a complete change of personnel so that it consists of men whose views are broad and to whom every modern trend is not anathema; men who have studied their subject in all its aspects and against whom the charge of lack of knowledge cannot be levelled and, lastly, men who are so unconnected with schools and controversies that they cannot be accused of possessing any bias.—Yours etc.,

KARL J. KHANDALAVALA.
Feb. 14.

Swami Vivekanand's Warning

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the course of his reply to the address of welcome at Paramakudi, after his memorable tourings in America and Europe, Swami Vivekanand spoke as follows:—

"The political systems that we are struggling for in India, have been in Europe for ages, have been tried for centuries and have been found wanting. One after another the institutions, systems, and everything connected with political governments have been condemned as useless and Europe is restless, does not know where to turn. The material tyranny is tremendous. The wealth and power of a country are in the hands of a few men who do not work, but manipulate the work of millions of human beings. By this power they can deluge the whole earth with blood. Religion and all things are under their feet; they rule and stand supreme. All those things that you hear about constitutional government, freedom, liberty and parliaments are but jokes. The whole of Western civilisation will crumble to pieces in the next fifty years, if there is no spiritual foundation. It is hopeless and perfectly useless to attempt to govern mankind with the sword. You will find that the very centres from which such ideas as government by force sprang up, are the very first centres to degrade and degenerate and crumble to pieces. Europe, the centre of the manifestation of material energy, will crumble into dust within fifty years, if she is not mindful to change her position, to shift her ground and make spirituality the basis of her life. And what will save Europe is the religion of the Upanishads."

How very truly the late World-War and the present political situation auguring another similar catastrophe, illustrate the far-sighted wisdom of the great Swami! It would be well if the wise-acres at Geneva open their proceedings of Disarmament Conferences with the reading, thrice over, of some select portion from Swamiji's lectures delivered to them 36 or 37 years back, as it will surely shed some light on the solution of problems, which have hitherto defied their vaunted worldly wisdom.—Yours etc.,

H. RAMAKRISHNA RAO.
Sanvordem (Goa),
Feb. 14.

Shivaji's Birthday

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Hero-Worship is proved to be the best means of national civilization in all countries and at all times. You forget the hero of your Nation and your national life is at an end. Man may eat, drink and sleep, and be alive, but he is dead as a unit of a nation, if he forgets his National Hero.

This is why we celebrate the Shivaji Birth-Day Festival every year, and the significance of the festival on the Shivneri lies in the fact that the place is the birth-place of Shivaji, the Founder of the Maratha Empire. The sight of the place will invoke the dormant national ideas and the dust of the place will enlighten the national spirit in human mind.

The festival day this year falls on 4th of March. The birthday is celebrated on the hill by performing Kirtan, distributing Prasad, and worshipping the goddess. Shiwale, the deity of the Fort, whose favour caused the birth of our Saviour.

We, Indians, speak always of nation, but have we ever thought in what condition our national hero's birthplace is? If this our body,—the temple of the self,—is in a dilapidated condition, can we bear so with ease? And, if the birthplace of our national life—the temple of national-self—lies in ruins, how can we find ease?

Remember, at least, a day once a year, the Saviour of national-life. Pray for him, and he is always with you.—Yours etc.,

SHAHASRABUDHE.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, was recently presented with an address at the Bijapur Settlement on the eve of his departure for England. Photo shows Mr. and Mrs. Starte in the centre of the group.

BANGALORE RACING SEASON

Bright Prospects For Summer Meetings

BANGALORE (By Mail)

The Bangalore racing season, which commences on the 26th of May, promises to be very successful. Various improvements have been effected in the Race Club premises.

I understand that new starting gates are being put up. The weighing room and the stables have been considerably improved, says a correspondent of "The Hindu". The centre of the course has been so levelled up with a view to ensure a clearer vision of the starting and progress of the races to the public. The course now presents to the view one continuous stretch of green which is the result of the watering scheme provided last year at a cost of Rs 50,000. The owners and trainers who are expected to arrive here soon will greatly appreciate these improvements which are expected to be completed before the racing season commences here.

The programme for the season promises to be very attractive. Unlike previous years, the racing first commences in Bangalore and then it will start in Mysore to conclude with the birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja Seven days of racing have been allotted, viz. May 26, 30, June 2 5 7 9 and 13. The first entries for the first four days close on 4th May and the final entries on 18th May. For the fifth and sixth days, first entries close on 18th May and final entries on 27th May and for the last day (13th June), on 8th and 8th June respectively.

TOTAL STAKES

The total stakes have been increased this year from Rs. 1,13,350 to Rs. 1,14,350. But the cup values have been reduced from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 6,000.

42 races are fixed for the season as against 41 last year. But last year the actual amount paid as stakes was Rs. 1,44,000 due to changes in the running of races in several divisions. It is expected the same thing will repeat itself even this year.

The race for the Maharaja's Cup, the biggest event of the season, is to be run on 7th June (fifth day of the season), and besides this cup valued at Rs. 1,000 the Race Club offers Rs. 5,000 as in last year for the winner of this prize.

The values of the Madras Cup, the Bangalore Cup and the Trades Cup remain unaltered.

The value of the Stewards' Cup which is offered every year to Indian-bred horses remains, the same but the stakes have been increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500.

The Yuvaraja's Cup, which was offered to Arabs in Class III last year is being offered this year to Arabs in Class II with increased stakes of Rs. 3,500 as against Rs. 3,000 last year.

The Boranna Cup, which was offered last year to Arabs in Class II, will now be offered to Arabs in Class III with the stakes increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500.

The stakes in Apollo Cup are decreased from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 3,000.

The total number of cups offered this year is 10 against 12 of last year.

It is expected that a good number of race-horse owners will patronise the coming Bangalore season.

The Citizens of Jamnagar gave a garden party on Wednesday to the Hon. Mr. C. Latimer, Agent to the Governor-General States of Western India and to the Field-Marshall, Earl of Cavan who arrived here on Monday and is the guest of His Highthe Maharaja Jamsaheb.

The Jamsaheb thanked the guests for their visit to Jamnagar.

DAVIS CUP DRAW

Sir Samuel Hoare, President, Lawn Tennis Association, presided at the Davis Cup Draw in the Council Chamber of the India Office in Mail week. week. This is the first time for 21 years that this event has been held in London.

DARING PLOT UNEARTHED

C. I. D. Discover Unlawful Mint In Delhi

DELHI (By Mail)

The existence for a long time of a factory in Delhi where counterfiet coins of foreign countries are made and exported was brought to light recently when the C.I.D. raided a house in Ajmere Gate, and arrested a man named Sindhi of Jullundur red-handed and recovered more than 2,000 coins of Egypt and Afghanistan.

It is understood that the Governments of Egypt and Afghanistan have been for some time considering how innumerable counterfeit coins were getting into their countries and with a view to obtain certain information in that respect they sent a few C. I. D. people to India to investigate in conjuction with Indian police.

In the course of the search of house the police is reported to have discovered a factory fitted with complete set of apparatus for manufacturing of coins of both the countries.

It is believed there exists a big gang of men engaged in this work.

INDIAN AVIATORS AT JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 15

Messrs. M. V. Parekh and C. B. Bess, two Indian aviators, working with the Laxmi Flying Club of Karachi, arrived here yesterday afternoon in their two-seater Moth plane V T A A Y., after covering nearly 1,500 miles in 17 hours, and landed at the aerodrome at Khamaria, about 7 miles out from here.

The young men were practically stranded, but Mr. D'Costa of the C P police motored down, and took them over to the bungalow of Mr. Mahadeo Singh.

A large number of ptople proceeded to the aerodrome, and partook of free joy rides. These enterprising young lads are the first Indians to pilot a plane out here.

Aged 19 and 24 respectively, they left Karachi at 7-30 a.m. on the 7th, and arrived Bombay at 5 p.m. leaving Bombay on February 10, at 9 a.m. they reached Khandwa at 2 p.m. and left at 8-30 a.m. on February 12 arriving here at 12-15 noon.—United Press.

DEBRIS CLEARING WORK AT MONGHYR

(From Our Correspondent).

MONGHYR, Feb. 16.

An army of volunteers and labourers under Sirdar Jamiat Singh, Director, Debris clearing and hut construction department are busy clearing debris. Last week debris of 380 houses was cleared and construction of 460 huts is undertaken. A volunteer extricated 175 dead and two living men. Several carcasses of animals are also recovered. Cleaning of roads is going on speedily.

SUPPORT TO AUSTRIAN WORKERS

A mass meeting was held at Chowpatty sands on Friday under te auspices of the Bombay Working class party to support the struggle of the Austrian workers

Mr. A. N. Sheti in his presidential speech explained how the Austrian workers were fighting for Socialism and how it was necessary that Indian workers should support them. Mr. Nimbkar then moved a resolution, "congratulating the Austrian workers on their heroic fight against the rise of Fascism and on the brave struggle they are waging for the establishment of Workers' Raj in Austria and assuring them of the support and sympathy of Indian workers."

The resolution was unanimously passed.

FROM MAYOR TO VICEROY

The total of donations received for the Mayor's Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Fund including the amount of Rs. 1,54,467-13-3 already acknowledged is Rs. 1,56,390-5-3.

FROM MAYOR TO RAJEN BABU

The total of donations received for the Mayor's Fund for being forwarded to Rajendra Prasad Fund including the amount of Rs. 1,22,092-2-3 already acknowledged is Rs. 1,29,605-10-0.

ALL-INDIA OLYMPIC BASKET BALL

BANGALORE, Feb. 16

The following players have been selected for the All-India Olympic Basket Ball:—

Mr. A. Das, A. Ramchandra Narshimmah (pooji) J. Isac Somu Davadasan and Narshimaswamy (reserve).—(United Press).

COTTON CROP REDUCTION

12,150,482 Acres To Remain Fallow

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

The 1934 cotton programme has been finally decided, and according to the announcement by the Farm administration, contracts have been signed to withdraw 1,21,50,482 acres from production.

CENTRAL OFFICE RECEIPTS

Over Rs. 1,200 Received On Tuesday And Wednesday

The following is the further list of contributions received by the Central Office, Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Kalbadevi Road on Tuesday and Wednesday:

Bharat Navjavan Amateurs, through Nagardas Chhaganlal (1st instalment of proceeds from the drama "Napoleon Bonapart" staged on Sunday last) Rs. 1,000; In memory of Ben Bachu through Chandulal P. Marfatia Rs. 50; Collections by Mr. I. S. Patel "G" Ward, as below: Mr. K S N Iyer Rs. 5; I S Patel Rs. 11; Srimati Devkooverbai Mamtoora Rs. 5; Srimati Vijayalaxmi Gajjar Rs. 5; Mr. Manilal H. Seth Rs. 5; Miscellaneous (below Rs. 5) Rs. 17-14; Rs. 38-4; Book collection by Gold Filled Leather Works Rs. 36-4; Book collection by Mr. Achrekar "E" Ward Rs. 33-12; Panchal Akhubhai Nanabhai Rs. 15; Book collection by Girdhar Narsi as below: Vishram Premji Rs. 5, Mathuradas Grelani Rs. 5, Bhavanishanker Shamji Rs. 5. Rs. 13; Panchal Makanji Govindji Rs. 10; Book collection by Mehta and Co. Rs. 10; "B" Ward box collection through Sjt. Mohanlal Rs. 3-12; Total Rs. 1,210-10-3.

Kharak Bazar Dry Fruit Merchants' Association have sent further 8 cases of biscuits, medicines, etc., for the Bihar Relief Committee.

CLOTHES & UTENSILS.

The Central Office has received the following articles for sending to Babu Rajendra Prasad:

From Parekh Stores, Girgaum: Two bundles of clothes and one tin oat; from Gandhi Seva Sena; Clothes and utensils; from Motichand Ratansey Vakanerwalla Dhamji Street: Two pieces of woollen clothes.

1,871 PROSECUTIONS IN BOMBAY

Activities Of S. P. C. A. In January Last

During the month of January the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals prosecuted 1927 cases. Out of these, convictions were secured in 1,871 cases. In the rest of the cases the accused were either warned and discharged or acquitted.

107 animals were sent during the month to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, Parel for treatment by the Honorary Presidency Magistrate.

227 animals were treated as outpatients gratis by the Society's Inspectors at the various Honorary Presidency Magistrates Courts.

At Bandra 38 cases of cruelty were prosecuted and the Society was successful in securing 33 convictions. In the rest of the cases the accused were warned and discharged.

SAKARBAI D. PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS

There were 87 animals at the beginning of the month. During the month 222 animals were newly admitted. 172 were discharged uncured and 26 died leaving 91 animals in the Hospital at the end of the month. 127 animals and birds were treated as outpatients.

POONA CONVALESCENT HOME

Seth Vijilal Laxmidas Poona Convalescent Home was established in 1931 at Wellesley, Road, near Sangam, for Bania Hindoos. It has an accomodation of seven blocks and is fully furnished and is fitted with electric lights.

Several families have taken advantage of the same from the day of its opening and it was not possible to entertain all applications for accommodation as there are only seven blocks. The Trustees had, however, stopped giving permits during the recent plague at Poona, and they will now entertain applications friom Bania Hindoos.

Application forms can be had from the office of the Trustees at 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

One Hindu died and two other persons received injuries in a fight between two parties of Hindu and Muslim youths in Gowal Mandi, Lahore.

GRANT ONLY SAFE REFORMS!

No Support For W. P. Scheme In India, Says Pagecroft

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Not a single section of organised political opinion in India is satisfied with the White Paper, which would not bring peace, declared Sir Henry Pagecroft in a speech at Chichester.

Addressing the Government Sir H. Pagecroft added:

"If you now find your policy not going to establish contentment in India for which you hoped and if it is attacked and criticised by every organised section of Indian opinion, will you not abandon the policy which you found mistaken and grant only such reforms as definitely safe?"

Sir H. Pagecroft pointed out, if the Government still believed that some experiment in Democratic Government is necessary, they should prove their case by applying it to one or two provinces.

If it worked there then it could be extended to the other provinces. That policy in itself was a mighty gamble but had the merit that it did not mean losing hold over India and leaving a vast population at the mercy of political agitators.

KAKA KALELKAR ARRESTED AGAIN

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16.

Kaka Kalelkar, who was served with a notice yesterday requiring him to quit Ahmedabad District within 24 hours, was arrested this evening for committing a breach of that notice. He will be produced before the Magistrate tomorrow and tried under Section 14 Bombay Special Emergency Act.—A. P.

Collection Of Non-Agricultural Assessment

(From A Correspondent)

SHIRODA, Feb. 15

The Under Secretary, Revenue Department, Bombay Government informs in his letter No. 1472/13/33, dated 26th January, that no orders are issued to recover non-agricultural assessment, with retrospective effect; whereas Ratnagiri District officials have issued warrants to recover it from 1908.

This has staggered us. Will Government look into the matter and save us from ruin?

BAROMETER READINB

The Official Barometer Reading for February 16 is as follows:

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.0 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated areroid 29.88 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16-2-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.025 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.2 degrees (1.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.1 degrees (3.9 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 81 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Dohad.—Seth Sobhagmal, Keshrimal Bhandari and Hemraj Chhajed have been unconditionally released on Tuesday bp the Jhabua State. It will be recalled that they were arrested for refusing to pay large amunts to the State. Agitation had cropped up in Jhabua, Delhi, Indore and elsewhere for their release. It seems the last session of the States Conference at Delhi had passed some resolution regarding these arrests and alleged misrule in Jhabua State

NO 'UNTOUCHABLES' IN VEDIC AGE

Dr. Balkrishna Throws Light On Ancient Aryan Civilisation

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Mail).

The Clarkstown Country Club is a large organization with several branches in the United States. Its extensive estates on the bank of the river Hudson, its magnigficent buildings, the worship of the Budha, the studies of Vedanta have made it a great centre of Indian spiritualism and culture in America. On account of the living interest of the members in things Indian, Dr. Balkrishna gave three lectures in that club.

VEDIC CIVILISATION.

Dr. Balkrishna's first lecture included in its scope the higher aspects of civilization, with a comparative study of the ancient and modern eras. In discussing remedies for some of the present day evils, he praised the people and ways of the early Vedic times, with sidelights on their methods of individual education, while deploring the 20th century "mass production" in this field. That ancient ideal for culturing the human being the harmonious development of body mind and soul, seemed to him sadly lacking in our present day American colleges.

NO UNTOUCHABLES THEN.

The second lecture was delivered on the "Indian Social Structure":—

Dr. Balkrishna made out a case for the organic nature of the Hindu Society and pointed out that the Shudras were an important part of that organism. They formed the part which not only formed the basis of the social fabric but also worked as a means for its locomotion and progress. In ancient India there did not exist any "untouchable" class. Even now only those who are sweepers and carrion-eaters are regarded as untouchables and not others. Their number is very small. The backward and depressed classes may number 60 millions, but the "untouchables" could not be more than 10 millions in any case. There is a great awakening in the country to raise the depressed classes in the social and economic scale. The Indian rulers like those of Kolhapur and Baroda are doing their best to improve the lot of these classes. The Arya Samaj and Mahatma Gandhi are the principal forces working for the uplift of the masses.

MODERN INDIAN WOMEN.

The lecturer then went on to refute the misrepresentations of Miss Mayo on the condition of Indian women. He quoted verses from the Vedas and Shastras to show the high position held by women in the Hindu society, referred to the Hindu dramas for the exposition of the same subject and then drew a real picture of the modern women in India.

HELP US TO REACH TWO LAKHS

(Continued from previous page).

Sunderlal Vadilal (Shrimati Lilavatiben	10	0
Dahyabhai Nathubhai Desai	5	0
Gangaben	1	0
Parsotamdas Damji	10	0
Anandram Mulshanker	25	0
Manglagawri Anandram Mulshanker	25	0
G. R. Nagarkar, Esq.	2	0
Navanitlal Gokaldas Umarethwalla	10	0
Chhaganlal Sabunwalla	25	0
Narayanlal Somnath through Ratanchand	5	0
The Staff of Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co., Ltd	601	0
A Jarathosti	10	0
A Lady	5	0
Dhanji Gopalji	21	0
Sunderji Gopalji	21	0
Gopalji Jetha	3	4

ASPRO GIVES HEALTH AND PROTECTION TO MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD

WE live in an age of change. Old ideas and old systems have outlived themselves. Medicine now has to fulfil a world demand for quick relief, quick service and quick healing. That is why 'ASPRO' has come to the fore as the master medicine of the civilised world. It caters for all—for the old and the young, for all nations; it is a universal remedy, for the quick relief of pain—for the banishment of epidemic complaints. It relieves rheumatism in one night, brings sweet sleep to the sleepless, and helps every member of the household from old to young. The action of 'ASPRO' is a soothing one—it does not harm the heart, neither does it create a habit. It is a known fact that two 'ASPRO' tablets and a hot lemon drink will smash up the most obstinate influenza attack. 'ASPRO' saves you lying up. It saves time, money and expense. It frees you from the aches and pains of the strenuous life. 'ASPRO' means insurance against pain for every home, for those who keep a packet for protection. Even a small packet will enable you to try 'ASPRO' and obtain the most wonderful benefits. Why not try 'ASPRO' to-day?

READ this TESTIMONY

'EXCELLENT IDEA' SAYS DOCTOR

Dear Sirs—

My children are subject to Bronchitis, and as soon as they are attacked we give them an 'ASPRO' and it immediately deals with the rising fever. A Doctor here, when the wife told him she always gives 'ASPRO' to the children, said: "A most excellent idea." Neighbours here often send round and ask the wife if she has one or two to spare, and we have assured many that they do not affect children's hearts, let alone adults.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A. E. WARBEY.

IMMEDIATE AND LASTING RELIEF FOR MALARIA

110 Abercorn Street.
Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia.

Dear Sirs,

I feel compelled to write and express my gratification on the wonderful result obtained from my using 'ASPRO'. 'ASPRO' is without the slightest doubt marvellous; I cannot but stand amazed at what good it has done me.

I have suffered cruelly from malaria attacks in their very worst forms for the past 15 years. In spite of medical treatment, drugs, injections, etc., I found no relief, and in despair I felt that there was left nothing for me but to resign myself to this intermittent suffering, often entailing an absence from work for weeks at a stretch.

This was a gloomy outlook indeed, but fortunately a ray of light dawned in the shape of 'ASPRO'. I tried a packet. To my greatest surprise I found immediate relief. What is more to its credit is that since my using 'ASPRO' it is now eight months since I last had an attack of malaria. 'ASPRO' is an invaluable "vade mecum" and I shall never be without it again.

You have my heartfelt congratulations on what you have done for suffering humanity since 'ASPRO' has been placed on the market.

D. M. J. LE ROUX.

CHEST COLD STOPPED

Park Road, Hillary,
Natal.

Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in thanking you for your wonderful 'ASPRO' which stopped a severe attack of chest cold, after suffering about twelve months. At first I tried many a medicine but none put an end to it. At last I gave 'ASPRO' a trial and the result is wonderful and I am more than pleased with it.

Yours faithfully,
P. S. REDDY.

P. S.—I have written this letter for you to read and will you please let the public read it too.

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(Under the patronage of the Government of His Highness The Maharajah of Travancore).

CHAIRMAN:—Mr. K. C. PANDALAI, B.SC, (ECON.)

Fixed Deposits are now received at the following rates:—

For Six Months	... ...	4 per cent. per annum.
For One Year	... ...	4½ " "
For 2 Years or more	... ...	5 " "

The interest is payable half-yearly. The Bank has made arrangements at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore for receiving and paying the Deposits At PAR. For further particulars apply to:

C. KRISHNA MENON, M.A., Manager, or
THE CHAIRMAN, COLLEGE BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, MADRAS.

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Authorised Capital	.. ..	Rs. 11,25,00,000
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Reserve Fund	.. ..	Rs. 5,22,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.. ..	Rs. 5,62,50,000

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BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
Local Branches:—Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

EARTHQUAKE MOVES TO EAST INDIES?

Bombay Seismograph Records Shock Of Great Intensity

POONA, Feb. 15.

Yesterday's low pressure area persists over Sind. The weather has been dry over the country except for a few falls of rain in Tenasserim, South-West Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Kashmir. The temperature continues markedly above normal in Northwest India.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Port Blair-five inches; Burddan-thrtequarters and Gilgit-quarter.

FORECAST.

A few falls or rain or show will occur in Kashmir and the Northwest Frontier Province and scattered thunder showers in Bihar. Chota Nagpur and Bengal.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of very great intensity at its origin about 2900 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in the East India. Near latitude two degrees north and longitude 110 degress east was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 9-38 (IST) on Wednesday, 14th February.—A. P.

GLOOM OVER RELIEF CAMP

The Publicity Officer of the Monghyr Relief Committee wires to say that the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has cast a gloom over the whole camp.

Dr. Hardikar arrived in Monghyr on the 13th and left for Samastipur on the 14th.

Collections Received At Central Office

The following are details of collections received at the Central Office Joshi Buildings, Kalkadevi:—

Rs. 172-3-0 through Mr. I. S. Patle, "G" Ward, as follows:—

Seth Balabux Birla Rs. 31; G N Varde Rs. 25; Seth Mahadevji Rs. 21; Vallabhdas Ranchhoddas Rs. 11-4; Dr. R N Gokhale Rs. 10-4; Sunderlalji P Dalal Rs. 10; B N Bhide Rs. 10; Madhukar A Pandit Rs. 5; Laxmibai Varde Rs. 5; Nanuramji Padia Rs. 5; Narmalji Khatan Rs. 5; Sundries Rs. 33-11; Total Rs. 172-3.

Rs. 153-8-0 through Mr. I. S. Patel, "G" Ward, as follows:—

J G Bhagat Rs. 51; Virmati Natwerlal Desai Rs. 25; Messrs. Cooverji Meghji & Co. for Matunga Grass Dealers Rs. 15-4; Harjiwandas Gordhandas Rs. 11; Chimanlal B. Bhansar by coupon Nos. 4605 and 391 Rs. 11; A Sympathiser Rs. 11; Krishnalal Varma Rs. 5; Sundries Rs. 24; Total Rs. 129-4.

Rs. 146-1 through Mr. I. S. Patel, "G" Ward, as follows:—

P B Gothosker Rs. 25; S B Fadia Rs. 11; Chandramukhrai T Kachhy Rs. 11; M S Desai Rs. 11; Babulalji Shanji Rs. 11; N S Ramkrishna Rs. 6; D G Gore Rs. 5-4; Deviprasad Manishanker Rs. 5; from the staff of George Newnes Co. Rs. 24-12, as follows: Miss Wallace I W Rs. 5, Mr M R Chari Rs. 5; Sundries Rs. 14-12; Sundries Rs. 36-1; Total Rs. 146-1.

Rs. 500 through the residents of (Bhuleshwar) Fulgali and Bhagatwadi, as follows:—

Jamnadas Jekisandas Jariwalla Rs. 51; Sundarji Motibhai Rs. 31; Mahant of Panchmukhi Hanuman Rs. 15; Vanmalidas Ranchhoddas Rs. 15; Vithaldas Nagindas Rs. 11; Jamnadas Chhotalal Dani Rs. 11; Rangildas Keshavlal Rs. 11; Rangildas Nagardas Rs. 11; Chhotalal P Vyas Rs. 11; Thakordas Dayabhai Jariwalla Rs. 9; Gulabdas Barfiwalla Rs. 7; Ravishanker Purshottam Rs. 7; Shivbhai Patel Jariwalla Rs. 7; Manilal B Vyas Rs. 7; Mahidharlal Atmaram Vyas Rs. 7; Lalshanker Harjivan Rs. 7; Gokaldas Hakamchand Rs. 7; Damodhar Sankaleshwar Rs. 7; Hargovind Keshavram Dave Rs. 7; Revashanker Dalsukhram Rs. 7; Virji Mulji Danawala Rs. 7; Balashanker Surajram Rs. 5; Nagarmalji Dharnidhar Rs. 5; Narottam Kodarlal Vyas Rs. 5; Amthalal Karunashanker Gore Rs. 5; Chimanlal Mulchand Rs. 5; Parsanbai Rs. 5; Tershi Hirji Danawalla Rs. 5-4; Premji Sunderji Mistri Rs. 5; Mahilal Gopalji Rs. 5; Anandrao Govindrao Khatri Rs. 5; Maneklal Premchand Rs. 5; Hargovind Tuljaram Rs. 5; Kalidas Vanmalidas Rs. 5; Sundries Rs. 181-4; Total Rs. 500.

Nagpur—The Nagpur Relief Committee remitted on Wednesday a further sum of Rs 1,000 to Babu Rajendra Prasad at Patna making Nagpur Public's total donation at Rs. 10,000.—United Press.

Shrimati SHANTABAI KRISHNABAI WAGH, who sailed for London on the 5th inst.

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS & STABS

Suspect In Cawnpore Affray Arrested

CAWNPORE, Feb. 16.

Nur Mohammad and Mohammad Amir came to blows in Hiramanka Purwa over a sum of annas four only.

Blows followed hot words, until the former drew out a knife and stabbed the latter with it in the back and the belly, wounding him seriously.

The Police intervened, apprehended the culprit and sent the wounded man to the hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition.—United Press.

MAYOR'S FUND FOR BIHAR RELIEF

The total of donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Fund including the previous acknowledgment of Rs. 1,48,266-5-0 is Rs. 1,54,467-13-3 till Feb. 15.

Donations of Rs. 500 and above are published below:—

Officers and Staff of the Customs and Salt Departments of the Bombay Custom House Rs. 1,143-14-0; The Officers and Staff of the Accountant General's Office through Mr. G.V. Gharpure, Hon. Secretary, Civil Accounts Association, Bombay Rs. 532-2-0; Southern Asia Division of the General Conference of Seventh Day Adventist Rs. 500; The Haveno Trading Co., Aniline and Chemical Department Staff Rs. 667-4, Mr. Godfrey Davis, I.C.S. Rs. 500.

A donation of £25 has been received from Mrs. Helena Davis, 34 Crediton Hill; West Hampstead, London, for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund.

FOR RAJEN BABU.

The total of the donations received till Feb. 15 for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund is Rs. 1,22,092-2-3 including the already acknowledged amount of Rs. 1,13,103-14-0.

Below are published donations of Rs. 100 and above:—

Amount collected at the meeting held under the auspices of the Muccadams' Association, Bombay Rs. 3,333-12-0; Mr. Ratilal B. Mehta Rs. 100; Mr. Maniklal Choonilal Rs. 251; The East and West Insurance Co. Ltd. Rs. 101; The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Rs. 2,000; Amount received through Mr. K.F. Nariman Rs. 3,049|8|3.

Aney's Advice To Berar To Help Bihar

AMRAOTI, Feb 14

Mr. M. S. Aney came here yesterday noon from Akola. In the afternoon he discussed the Berar problem with the local leaders.

Mr. Aney in course of his speech requested Berar public to help Bihar. It is understood that after consulting prominent Berar workers he is going to issue a statement regarding the political situation

He left for Akola this afternoon.—United Press.

OVER RS. 11,000 COLLECTED BY MARWADI CHAMBER.

The following further collections have been made by the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Limited, for the Earthquake Relief Fund upto the evening of February 13:—

Previously published, Rs. 6,365; Further collections:—Mr. Bansilal Narayanlal, Rs. 501; Mr. Harnandrai Ramnarain, Rs. 501; Messrs. Birla Brothers Ltd., Rs. 501; Mr. Binodiram Balchand, Rs. 251; Mr. Bhikamchand Balkrishandas, Rs. 251; Mr. Harnandrai Ghanshamdass, Rs. 251; Mr. Basantlal Gorakhram, Rs. 201; these along with other donations and the previously acknowledged sum of Rs. 6,365, form the total of Rs. 11,272.

Out of the above amount, a second instalment of Rs. 5,000 has been remitted to Babu Rajendra Prasad through Messrs. Bachraj & Co., Ltd., Bombay, on February 14

OUTWARD AIR MAIL LATE

Twenty Eight Hours Behind Schedule Time

KARACHI, February 16.

The train conveying the mails and six passengers of the Singapore airmail from Cawnpore arrived at Jodhpur at 8-15 this morning. The mails and passengers were immediately transhipped into a waiting plane sent by the Imperial Airways from Karachi and the plane arrived at Drig Road at 1-10 this afternoon.

The outward air mail is leaving at 2-10 p.m., 28 hours behind schedule, but is expected to make up and reach London according to schedule time.—A.P.

SITUATION STILL GRAVE

Bihar Needs More Help

Swami Brahmanand writes:—

"On the 7th inst., one batch of volunteers from "B" Ward Committee left for Patna under the captainship of Mr. Baburao. It is reported by them that the state of affairs are still grave and much more funds are needed. Will benevolent Bombay rise to the ossasions. The aforesaid batch of volunteers has left Patna for Darbhanga."

VICEROY'S FUND

In response to the appeal made for the relief of Bihar by him, the Viceroy has received further donations amounting to Rs. 72,028—13—0 and £33—10—0, Making the grand total of Rs. 15,46,976—14—11 and £33—10—0

£10,000 COLLECTED IN LONDON

LONDON, Feb. 15

It is announced that the corporation and members of Lloyds hitherto have collected £10,000 sterling for the Lord Mayor's Indian Earthquake Fund.—Reuter.

'Quake Relief Work And Donations

CHANDA, Feb. 15.

A sum of Rs 3,362 has been collected at Chanda for the Viceroy's Fund. Yeotmal has donated Rs. 2,000.—United Press.

Cattle Camp And Ward Committees

(From A Correspondent)

PATNA, Feb. 14

On the 11th instant a well-attended public meeting was held under the auspices of Bihar Earthquake Distressed Cattle Relief Committee, under the presidentship of Mahamahopadya Pandit Harihar Kriplani, Dwivedi in Marwari Dhramshala, Patna City. The General Secretary Mr. J. L. Manikar explained the chief aim and object of the Committee and appealed to them to co-operate with the Cattle Relief Committee's work. A Working Committee was formed of 17 persons to push on the Cattle Relief Committee's work in the City and district.

The Chairman impressed upon the audience the great importance of the work of protecting cattle wealth at such distressed times and commented the action of the Bombayites in undertaking to give relief to the distressed cattle.

The Working Committee at its meeting held in the evening formed ward committees to find out deserving cases of Earthquake distress among the cattle of the city. A cattle camp opposite to Jain Temple, Bare Gali Patna City has been opened to shelter earthquake distressed cattle of the city.

JEWEL MERCHANTS SEND RS. 12,551 TO PATNA.

A further telegraphic remittance of Rs. 2,000 making a total of Rs. 12,551 has been sent by Zaveri Bazar Merchants, through Messrs. Hemchand Mohanlal and Co., to Babu Rajendraprasad Central Relief Committee, Patna. These contributions are being collected by Kothari Jivraj Bechardas.

RS. 50,000 REALISED FROM SALE OF LIQUOR SHOPS

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 16.

Forty more liquor shops were disposed of yesterday at the excise auction sales for the year 1934-35 in the Thana District. The sum realised was about Rs. 50,000, one-fourth of the amount having been generally paid in cash. The remaining shops will be auctioned to-day while the opium and hemp drugs will be disposed of to-morrow.

THANA JUDGE LEAVES FOR ALIBAG TO TRY RAPE CASE

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb 16.

Mr. N. N. Master, Sessions Judge, Thana left yesterday for Alibaug to try with the help of assessors two cases involving charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and rape respectively at the Alibaug Sessions Court.

3 POINTS
worth noting

❖FREE GIFT

For the benefit of the numerous users of the world famous Little's Oriental Balm, an exceptionally useful Free Gift is now being given with every pot of Balm purchased.

This free gift consists of a delicately perfumed cake of Toilet Soap. Little's Oriental Soap is made in India under the most modern conditions and on scientific principles from specially selected materials and is of very high quality.

It contains the soothing and emollient properties that are so essential for a toilet and skin soap in India and elsewhere. The constant use of Little's Oriental Soap will undoubtedly assist in securing and maintaining a clean and healthy complexion.

❖NEW PACKING

The packing of the Balm has also been changed. A much larger and still more attractive carton has been introduced in place of the familiar little red carton. The new carton now contains both the Free Gift and a pot of this excellent Balm.

❖SAME PRICE It is important to note that the price of Little's Oriental Balm will in no way be affected by the introduction of this FREE GIFT.

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ORIENTAL BALM

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This most effective Elixir has been prepared after a special study of the works of great pharmacopists, and has been found to possess the remarkable property of bringing the reproductive functions of women into perfect order.

Menstrual disorders of any kind. Painful Menstruation, and host of other disorders in a woman's constitution too delicate to be named, have been set right by the use of—

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ALIBAG'S WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM

Bombay Governor Pleads Inability To Help Scheme Financially On Score Of Prevailing Stringency

Replying to the address of the Alibag Municipality on Friday, the Governor in the course of his speech said:—

I am interested to hear your account of the chief problems with which you are confronted in municipal administration. I am afraid the solution of your water supply problem has been delayed by investigations conducted into schemes which have proved unsatisfactory in the first place. I understand that at present enquiry is being made into the Manghol stream water supply scheme by the Executive Engineer, Thana. I hope that these enquiries will have a satisfactory result, and that you will soon be able to put this scheme in hand and solve this problem on a satisfactory basis. I am afraid I can hold out no hope that Government will be able to assist you financially, as our own position continues to be so difficult that there seems no likelihood of our being able to depart in the immediate future from the policy we have laid down of refusing all grants in aid for such schemes. Any help, however, that we can give you in the way of technical advice and assistance will be made available, and I hope you will take advantage thereof.

LEVY OF NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT.

The question of fall in prices of agricultural produce I have already dealt with in my reply to the address of the District Local Board, and I need not repeat here what I have already said. As regards levy of non-agricultural assessment, I would point out to you that this levy is not a new tax. Agricultural land used for any non-agricultural purpose has long been liable to altered assessment. It would, I am afraid, be impossible for Government to forego this additional source of revenue in a time of financial stringency like the present. My Government are, however, considering the question of special cases of lands occupied as non-agricultural holdings before the British period, and also a system of levying non-agricuitural assessment on a graduated scale in cases where a large increase has been made. I hope that orders will issue shortly which will enable the local officers to deal with hard cases on these lines.

BRIDGE OVER DHARAMTAR CREEK.

The proposal for a bridge over the Dharamtar Creek has been very fully and carefully examined by Government. I regret to say that we have been forced to the conclusion that the cost of construction would be prohibitive, and it has therefore been decided that all that can be attempted is the provision of suitable landing stages on both sides of the Creek and a ferry capable of carrying motor cars. A scheme on these lines is now being considered.

KONKAN SOCIETY'S VENTURE PRAISED

Replying to the address of the Konkan Education Society, the Governor said:

We frequently hear the criticism levelled at the people of all countries that they regard it purely as the duty of Government to provide education and are under no circumstances willing to contribute towards the cost themselves. It is gratifying to hear that your district has done so much to provide an effective answer to this criticism. I would earnestly commend the example of those who have already come forward to all the charitably disposed and well-to-do citizens of this district. It is highly important that the stream of contributions should continue. Government, however keen their sympathy with education, are not in a position, at present, to extend their support to it as far as they would wish in the way of financial assistance. If progress is not to receive a check further reliance must be placed upon private contributions. This is particularly true in your case, seeing that you have embarked upon the ambitious and interesting scheme of an industrial High School for which this building is, I understand, intended to provide accommodation.

"WELCOME FEATURE.

We frequently hear the Indian education system attacked on the ground that it tends to generate a feeling of dislike for manual labour. The introduction of hand-work in the secondary course is, therefore, a welcome feature, and your Society has done well in concentrating on efforts thus to combat the prejudice against manual and to create a new tradition. But your venture is not without its dangers. You will have to take care to see that the general education of your pupils is not sacrificed to mere manipulative skill in certain occupations. Such skill can be acquired later in the trade itself without undermining the foundations of an all round education. Although I am very glad to see that the results of the technical examination of your pupils have been satisfactory so far, I understand that there has been some indication that the general work of your pupils in ordinary school subjects has suffered to some extent as a result of the diversion of their attention to technical instruction. This question, like so many others, would appear to turn largely upon considerations of finance. This type of school can hardly fail to be expensive.

The Governor concluding by stating:—

I congratulate the Society also on the good work they have done elsewhere in the district in maintaining three other High Schools and one Middle School, all of which are, I understand, recognised and approved by Government, and whose work is well reported on by the Inspecting Staff.

A Scene of Chaos on the boulevards of Paris, when the Taxi-Drivers came out on strike on Jan. 30. They blockaded the streets with their vehicles and riots followed.

SAKHAR BRIDGE MEMORIAL COLUMN OPENED

In performing the opening ceremony of the Memorial Column of the Sakhar Bridge on Friday His Excellency the Governor said:

Dr. Dongre, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I heartily agree with you, Sir, that this is an unique occasion, and I esteem it a privilege that it has fallen to my lot to perform this interesting ceremony.

The provision of this bridge has been achieved by a measure of co-operation between Government, the local Board and private individuals, which is as striking in the usefulness of the results in has achieved as in the promise it holds out for the future. I congratulate you, Dr. Dongre, first of all on the public spirit shown by yourself and your brother in providing so large a sum towards the cost of this work by means of a loan at a low rate of interest. I also congratulate you on the organising ability which you have displayed in so conspicuous a measure and which has enabled you to bring to a successful conclusion this important work which promises such great benefits to the people of your town and its neighbourhood.

I am sure you will agree that Government have done their share in this matter and have treated you with marked liberality by providing so large a sum as Rs. 56,000 in these difficult financial times by way of a grant towards the cost of this bridge which though of outstanding importance locally, cannot be expected to be beneficial to anybody except the local residents. Government, however, have recognised that a commendable measure of co-operation and self-help has been displayed by the people of this neighbourhood and have decided to accord you special treatment as an encouragement to the development of these highly desirable qualities.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, on this new and striking addition to the amenities of your neighbourhood, and have every confidence in expressing a hope that this work will be found of material benefit to everyone in the neighbourhood—rich and poor alike—in overcoming one of the most serious difficulties which has beset your communications with the outer world in the past.

I have now great pleasure in unveiling the Memorial Column.

LEADERS EXPLAIN CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Socialism The Only Remedy

Two meetings were held on Wednesday on behalf of the Unemployed workers' committee at Tambakanta and Mazagoan. The former was presided by Miss Maniben Kara and the latter by Mr. Sarang. Speeches were delivered by Messrs Charles Mascharenhas, Dr. Shetty, Karnik, Nadkarni, Madan Shetty at Tambakanta and by Messrs. Sarang, Kondvikar, Chudnaik, Devidson and Rane at Mazagoan.

The speakers explained that unemployemnt was th outcome of capitalism. Under capitalism the whole production was carried on for only profit making and the society's needs were overlooked. The capitalists were daily inventing new machines that require less and less labour power. This was making the workers superfluous and unemployment was increasing at a rapid rate.

To meet the competition the capitalists had to produce the goods at the lowest possible costs. This they did by cutting down the wages of the workers. Thus their purchasing power was reduced and the goods that the capitalists produced did not find sufficient market. There was over production and consequently the capitalists had to stop their industries or cut down the production.

Capitalism was thus a vicious circle. Unless and until socialism established there was no solution to the problem of unemployment. The unemployed must therefore organise themselves.

COMPLAINANT GIVES EVIDENCE IN RASH-DRIVING CASE

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, Feb. 16.

The case in which H. Savelsberg, a European youth, of Messrs. Havero Trading Company, Bombay, is charged with causing grievous hurt to Umarsi Maya Shah, a hawker, by driving his motor on the Bombay Agra Road rashly and negligently, came up for hearing yesterday.

The accused denied the charge.

Umarsi Maya, the complainant, giving evidence stated that on the morning of January of 22 last he left his place to give a send-off to the Jain Sadhus going to Andheri. The accused's car came at great speed from Kurla side and knocked him down. Witness, who was injured on face, eye and leg, remained unconscious for about 15 minutes, after which he was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he was detained for eight days.

After three eye-witnesses Chhotulal Girdharlal, Gulabchand Gagalbhai and Balkrishna Sitaram corroborated the complainant's story, the Court adjourned the hearing to February 26.

Mr. I. S. Haji, a Bombay Barrister, defends the accused.

BAR MOURNS RAO BAHADUR BHAGWAT'S LOSS

Thana Municipal Meeting Adjourned On Wednesday

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 16.

At a special meeting convened by the Thana Bar Association yesterday afternoon, Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, Government Pleader, Thana, presiding, the following resolution was adopted:—

"This meeting records their deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagwat, the most senior member of the Thana Bar. He had endeared himself to the Bench and the Bar by his genial nature and qualities of head and heart. The Bar have lost in him a leader with acute legal accumen, who kept up the high traditions of the Bar and always stood by them. The Bar will remember with gratitude the last message of 'integrity and industry' on the occasion of the unveiling of his partrait. They convey their heart-felt sympathies to the members of his family in their sad bereavement".

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagwat, the meeting of the Thana Municipality was adjourned on Wednesday last without transacting any business. A special meeting is convened on Monday next to pass a condolence resolution.

Reference was made to the qualities of head and heart of the late Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagwat in the court of the District and Sessions Judge of Thana on Tuesday last, and the proceedings were adjourned thereafter.

JUDGE ON EVIL OF TODDY DRINKING

Youth Gets Two Years' R. I. For Murder Of Brother-in-Law

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 16.

The trial, before the Additional Sessions Judge, Thana and a jury, of Rama Reula, a 18-year-old Hindu of Shirgaon, on a charge of murder of Soma Sonya (16) to whose sister the accused was engaged, concluded yesterday.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of causing grievous hurt (though he had been charged with murder). They, however, recommended for mercy.

The Judge accepting the jury's verdict convicted Rama and sentenced him to tw years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default three months' additional hard labour.

In the course of his finding, the judge observed that the accused's confession and other circumstantial evidence showed that some died of injuries inflicted by the accused in the course of the scufile, while both of them were under the influence of toddy.

Referring to the evil of liquor-drinking, the judge declared that as a result of the habit contracted at so young an age, the poor parents were deprived of an only son. As a warning to others and to bring about reformation, two years' imprisonment for a boy of 18 would suffice.

The Parsis of Jubbulpore, have through Mr B N Patel, Secretary of the Parsi Anjuman, made a splendid response to the Viceroy's Quake Relief Fund, by remitting Rs 442 to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy.—United Press.

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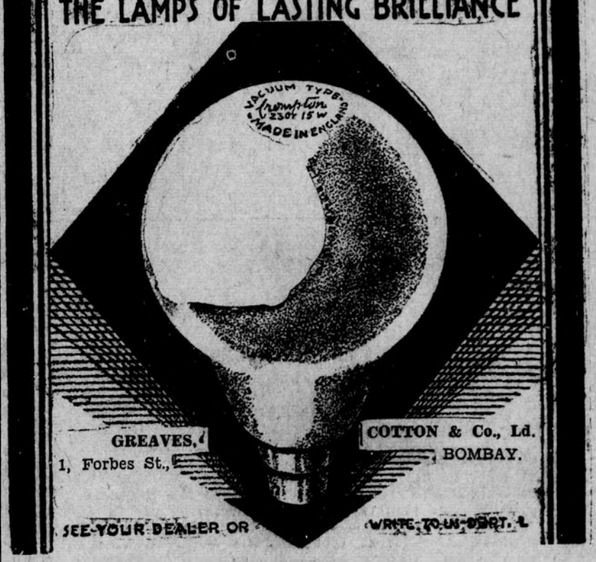

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They can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The real reason for your run down feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

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GIVE UP PURDAH SYSTEM

Begum Aga Khan's Advice To Indian Women

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Aga Khan and Begum Aga Khan left by the Frontier Mail for Bombay where, I learn they will stay till at least the 21st instant. Their further programme has not been decided.

Interviewed before her departure Begum Aga Khan said "If Indian women did not observe the purdah system they could take keen interst in the political life of the country and help in the general uplift of India. For myself I am not very politically minded but I am ready to take part in the social side of the question. Indian women are more politically minded than the average french women." Giving the impression of her first visit to India she said that the Taj at Agra was wonderful and more impressive than anything she had seen before.

She hoped to visit India every year and added, "during my next visit I would see Delhi City and observe more of the living of poorer people."

CREDITORS' RIGHTS TO BE RESTRICTED?

Govt. To Introduce Bill Regarding Attachment Of Leave Allowances

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

I understand that the Government of India propose to introduce in the current session a bill to amend Section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code in relation to the attachment of leave allowances of Government servants. What steps are proposed to prevent creditors from securing a long term attachment of salaries of Government employees, are not yet known, but this aspect of the matter has also been engaging the attention of the Government of India and the final decision to restrict rights of creditors, might, in such cases, be reached very shortly.

RAID ON ALLEGED GAMBLERS' DEN

On Tuesday last the Delisle Road Police raided a gambling den and arrested Shivram Avaduth, Ramprasad Ganesh and Rammanohar Mahadeo-under a gambling warrant. The suspects were produced at the Dadar Police Court on Friday. It is alleged money marked coins etc, had also been seized during the raid.

The bail period for accused has been extended, pending further inquiries, till 21st February.

CONSTABLES REWARDED FOR ARRESTING DACOITS

CAWNPORE, (By Mail).

Constables Badri Ram and Muhammad Ibrahim were on patrol duty in Chaubepur, P. S Bithoor when information was received that a daoity was going on in Tigra, a village in the vicinity. They borrowed a gun from a Zamindar and immediately proceeded to the spot. They attacked the gang and managed to arrest one of the party. From him they learnt that the gang had come in a bullock cart from another village.

They made arrangements to lay in ambush with the idea that the members of the gang would come to the spot. They arrested four men one after another as they came to take the cart away. The arrested men have been sent up for trial.

The Deputy-Inspector-General of Police Mr. O'Riodan awarded these men a reward of Rs 50 each for the courage, intelligence and promptitude which they showed on this occasion.

Mahatma's Reply To Poet Tagore

"I Adhere To What I have Written", He Says, And Adds "Visitations Are For Me Somehow Connected With Man's Morals

KUMBAKONAM, Feb. 15.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the latest issue of the "Harijan" under the heading "Superstition Versus Faith" regarding Doctor Rabindranath Tagore's statement:

"The bard of Santiniketan is Gurudev for me as he is for the inmates of that great institution. I and my friends found our shelter there, when we returned from our long self-imposed exile in South Africa. But Gurudev and I early discovered certain differences of outlook between us.

FAITH UNSHAKEN.

Our mutual affection has, however, never suffered by reason of our differences and it cannot suffer by Gurudev's latest utterance on my linking the Bihar calamity with the sin of untouchability. He had perfect right to utter his protest when he believed that I was in error. My profound regard for him would make me listen to him more readily to any other critic. But inspite of my having read the statement three times, I adhere to what I have written in those columns.

"When I first linked the Bihar calamity with untouchability at Tinnevelly, I shoke with greatest deliberation and out of fulness of my heart. I spoke as I believed. I have long believed that physical phenomena produce results both physical and spiritual. The Converse I hold will be equally true.

"CAPRICE OF GOD."

"To me the earthquake was no caprice of God nor the result of the meeting of mere blind forces. We do not know all laws of God nor their working. Knowledge of the tallest scientist or of the greatest spiritualist is like a particle of dust. If God is not a personal being for me like my earthly father, he is infinitely more. He rules me in the tiniest detail of my life. I believe literally that not a leaf moves but by his will. Every breath I take depends upon his sufferance.

LAW INEXORABLE.

"He and his law are one. Law is God. Anything attributed to him is not a mere attribute. He is attribute. He is truth, love and law and a million things that human ingenuity can name. I do believe with Gurudev "in the inexorableness of universal law, in the working of which God Himself never interferes." For God is law. But I submit that we do not know the law or the laws fully and what appear to us as catastrophes are so only because we do not know universal laws sufficiently.

CALL TO REPENTANCE.

"Visitations like droughts, floods earthquakes and the like though they seem to have only physical origins, are for me somehow connected with man's morals. Therefore, I instinctively felt that the earthquake was a visitation for the sin of untouchability. Of course Sanatanists have perfect right to say that it was due to my crime of preaching against untouchability. My belief is a call to repentance and self-purification, I admit my utter ignorance in the working of the laws of nature. But even as I cannot help believing in God though I am unable to prove the connection of the sin of untouchability with the Bihar visitation, even so was the connection instinctively felt by me. If my belief turns out to be unfounded, it will still have done good to me and to those who believe with me. For we shall have been spurred to more vigorous efforts towards self-purification assuming of course that untouchability is a deadly sin.

DIVINE WRATH.

"I know fully well the danger of such speculation. But I would be untruthful and cowardly, if for fear of ridicule when those that are nearest and dearest to me are suffering, I do not proclaim my belief from the house top. Physical effect of the earthquake will be soon forgotten and even partially repaired. But it would be terrible if it is an expression of Divine Wrath for the sin of untouchability and we did not learn a moral lesson from the event and did not repent of that sin. I have not the faith which Gurudev has that "our own sins or errors, however, enormous, have not got enough force to drag down the structure of creation to ruins." On the contrary I have faith that our own sins have more force to ruin that structure than any mere physical phenomenon. There is an indissoluble marriage between matter and spirit. Our ignorance of results of union has enabled it many to use every physical catastrophe for their own moral cplifting.

LIVING FAITH.

"With me the connection between cosmic phenomena and human behavidur is a living faith that draws me nearer to my God, humbles me and makes me readier for facing Him. Such belief would be degrading superstition if out of the depth of my ignorance I used it for castigating my opponents."—A. P.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN AMERICA

9,50,000,000 Dollars Assigned To Relieve Situation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

President Roosevelt has signed the bill providing 9,50,000.000 dollars for unemployment relief. Following the managers of railways notifying a 15 per cent. reduction in the pay of railwaymen to begin on July 1, President Roosevelt has asked the railway executive to extend the existing 10 per cest. wage reduction agreement until Dec. 31.

President Roosevelt declares that conditions are not yet sufficiently stable to permit wise determination with regard to wages in the future. He is sure that the goal of national recovery will be reached, but much remains to be accomplished, and a state of emergency still exists.—Reuter.

SIR VINCENT RAVEN DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The death has occurred of Sir Vincent Raven.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH QUOTAS DISPUTE

Britain Prepared To Open Negotiations

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Runciman, moving the approval order for retaliatory measures against France in connection with the quotas dispute, announced that the Government were prepared to open negotiations provided the French Government carried out their undertaking to secure the early removal of differentiation against Britain, and in the meantime took no further steps to reduce quotas for British goods including coal.

Great Britain in turn will remove retaliatory duties.—Reuter's Extra Special Service.

DIMITROFF TO BE SOVIET CITIZEN?

MOSCOW, Feb. 15.

It is officially announced that the three Bulgarian Communists, Dimitroff Taneff, and Popoff who were acquitted in the Reichstag Fire Trial but are still detained in a Berlin Prison are to become Soviet citizens in accordance with the request of their relatives.—Reuter.

POSITION OF ADEN PROTECTORATE

House Of Lords Discusses New Treaty With Imam

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The Position of the Aden Protectorate in connection with the new treaty between Britain and the Imam of Yemen was raised in the House of Lords.

The Earl of Plymouth replying to Lord Lamington said that a general provision has been provided for maintenance of peace and friendship and settlement of the boundaries of Aden Protectorate.

As a preliminary to the treaty which will operate for 40 years the Imam is required to remove the restrictions of the overland trade between Yemen and Aden Protectorate to surrender its territories and subjects of chiefs who were in treaty relations with Britain before the signature of the treaty.

The Resident reported that all requirements have been fulfilled. —Reuter.

Chamberlain Stresses Need For Friendly Negotiations

LONDON, Feb. 15

The House of Commons by 169 votes to 44 approved of the Government motion for retaliatory measures against France, in connection with the quota dispute, after Mr. Walter Runciman had announced his readiness to negotiate on the condition of France securing an early removal of differentiation against Britain, and Britain removing its retaliatory duties.

The Labourites and Liberals criticised Government's action as precipitate and dictatorial. Others including Sir Austen Chamberlain steressed the need for understanding and urged utmost efforts for friendly negotiations. —Reuter's Special.

BANK OF FRANCE'S BIG LOSS

20,00,000,000 Francs Worth Gold Withdrawn In One Week

PARIS, Feb. 15.

A loss of nearly 2,000,000,000 francs occurred last week in the Bank of France's gold reserves, reducing the cover to 77.79 per cent. Last week's gold withdrawals were equivalent to the whole of last year's.—Reuter's Special.

HOW GERMANY VIEWS FRENCH NOTE

Govt. Circles Opine That It Repeats Old Charges

BERLIN, Feb. 15.

Government quarters consider that the French note does not help to bring disarmament a step nearer solution, as it repeats the allegations already disproved of by Germany, but it is noted with satisfaction that the note does not close the door to further negotiations. The German Government will reply in due course.—(Reuter.)

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ANDHRA CONGRESS SWARAJ PARTY

Programme Of Constructive Work

BEZWADA, Feb. 12.

At the instance of Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu and others, a meeting of prominent political workers from several districts in the Andhra Desa was held yesterday in "Sri Durga Vilas," Bezwada, with Mr. G. Harisarvothama Rao, in the chair. After a consideration of the political situation in the country, it was decided to form a party under the name of the Andhra Congress Swarajya Party. It was agreed that the creed of the Indian National Congress shall be the creed of this party. Membership of the party will be open to all persons of the Andhra Desa who are above the ag of 18 years on the basis of universal franchise.

Thee party organisation shall consist of the following:—(a) village committees; (b) district committees; (c) such other intermediate committees as the district committees may decide for their own purpose; and (d) the Provincial Party, General Body and Executive.

The immediate programme of the party has been decided among others to include (1) organisation of the party from the village upwards, (2) representation of grievances in the rural areas, (3) agitation for reduction of land revenue by 25 per cent in all areas plus the reduction of enhanced rates in the recently re-settled areas and complete remission of all land revenue in the case of holdings that pay Rs. 10 and less as long as the present depression will last, (4) agitation for the reduction of salaries of Government servants limiting them to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per mensem and a graded reduction by 10 to 50 per cent of all salaries above Rs. 100, (5) organisation of youth, women, peasants and labourers, (6) propagation of Swadeshi and in particular khaddar, (7) agitation for the economic uplift of ryots by equitable legislation for redemption of debt, fixation of maximum interest, establishment of conciliation boards, moratorium for 3 years and provision for long-term debts extending to not less than 20 years and (8) political education of the people with a view to equipping them for taking their legitimate share in the governance of the country.

GENERAL POLICY.

The general policy of the party shall embrace (a) work for a redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis and more especially the attainment of an Andhra Province for the Telugu-speaking people inhabiting the contiguous territory in the Madras Presidency, (b) work through the legislatures, local self-governing institutions, and in fact, through all organisations which afford opportunities and facilities for carrying on an agitation for the attainment of the goal of the nation and to demand a constitution for the country based on the vote of a constituent Assembly; (c) the complete elimination of communalism from the life of the country while accepting the Poona Pact and the Communal Award as applied to this province for the time being and (d) the constructive programme of the Congress.

A committee has been appointed provisionally to carry on all the preliminaries for the speedy organisation of the party in the province.

Mr. G. Harisarvothama Rao has been requested to draft a manifesto of the party in consultation with Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu and publish the same.—"Hindu."

The Honourable Mr. Whitty who met with an aeroplane accident at Darbhanga continues to make satisfactory progress.

Babu Rajendra Prasad returned from Chapra on Thursday evening.

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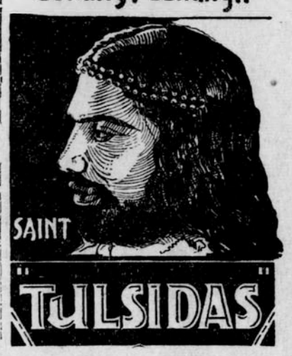

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Feb. 16.

MONEY.

Money was quiet during the early part of the week with call funds quoted between 1 1/2 and 2 per cent. but tightness developed in mid-week and money rates became stringent at the close. The movement of cotton crops from upcountry to trade centres, purchases of intermediate treasury bills since resumption coupled with the financing of bullion settlement accounted for the strength. Further more large stocks of cotton are being held up at the ports pending shipments to Japan during the coming two or three months. Call rates were quoted as high as 5 per cent. on Wednesday and it is reported that some banks had recourse to the Imperial Bank for short term advances. The rate at the finish was 3 1/2 per cent. Treasury bill maturities during the week amounted to Rs. 243.50 lacs, while renewals were Rs. 150 lacs. Government have further reduced the yield on treasury bills from 1 15/16 to 1 13/16 per cent and have introduced intermediate bills as from Fabruary 14, at the rate of Rs. 99-9 giving a return of about 1 3/4 per cent. The latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows an increase of Rs. 59-34 lacs in the trade demand. Government have again borrowed Rs. 3 crores for Ways and Means and their total borrowings now amount to Rs. 7 1/2 crores. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 1 3/4 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged were steady throughout the week with narrow price changes. The volume of turnover in the speculative scrips was fair-sized and the quotation for 3 1/2 per cent. Paper ranged between 85-3 and 84-14, the closing being Rs. 84-15. Investment demand for other issues was continuous but the turn over was limited. 3 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1947-50 kept steady at Rs. 95-10. 4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 moved between Rs. 100 and Rs. 99-14. 1943 loan closed at Rs. 102-4 and 1934-37 at Rs. 100-10. 4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan eased slightly from Rs. 106-8 to Rs. 106-6, while 1934 bonds were unchanged at Rs. 101-1. 5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 was in demand at Rs. 106-14, 1940-43 at Rs. 107-4 and 1935 at Rs. 103-10. 5 per cent. 1945-55 tax free loan is quoted at Rs. 114-9. 5 1/2 per cent. 1938-40 loan was placed at Rs. 107-12. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 106-1 and 6 1/2 per cent. Treasury bonds at Rs. 105-12.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on February 9, 1934 shows a large decrease of Rs. 328.84 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 11,51,78,000 as compared with Rs. 19.73 crores at this time last week. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 14.27, a decrease of 3.81 per cent. under last week. Loans and Cash credits are down by Rs. 38.20 lacs and by Rs. 35.51 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 3.65 lacs. Government deposits show a small increase of Rs. 2.26 lacs to Rs 6.47 crores, while other deposits show a fall of Rs. 121.87 lacs to Rs. 73.17 crores. The bank rate continues unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Rates in the sterling exchange market ruled firm throughout with sellers of ready T. T. quoted at 1/6 1/16 and buyers at 1/6 3/32 to 1/6 1/8. The appearance of cotton export bills in the local market coupled with the continued exports of gold accounted for the strength. Tenders of sterling to Government at this week's bidding were over £51 million the allotment being approximately 2 per cent. The enquiry for remittance on the other hand continues negligible. In the absence of other merchandise export bills together with gold exports being confined to spot delivery, forward rates were slightly quieter, April/May being quoted at 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation after improving from dol 5.01 1/2 to dol. 5.04 eased off to Dol. 5.03 1/4 and closed at dol. 5.05 3/4. The Paris-London cross rate moved between 77.87 and 77.09 closing at 77.28. The Belga and the Italian lira in London closed at 21.83 and 57.84 respectively.

GOLD.

Compared fo last week, trading in the gold market during the period under report was small and price fluctuations narrow. The market having sold large blocks last week and having thus disposed of the accumulated stocks, prices in the local market tended to remain well on or above export parity. Arrivals from upcountry centres during this period were fair-sized estimated at about 60 thousand tolas a day and this was largely used in liquidating the outstanding contracts. The quotation for ready ranged between Rs. 34-0-9 and Rs. 33-13-9 per tola. The quotation for sovereigns moved within narrow range, ready being quoted at Rs. 20-6-0 and forward at Rs. 20-6-6. Stocks on hand were reduced and estimated at about 2 1/2 lacs tolas while the daily offtake is still small at about 3,000 tolas. In London the price of gold after declining from 137sh. 4d. to 136s. 11d. improved and closed at 137s. 5d. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. "Corfu" amounted to Rs. 398.05 lacs, per s.s. "Pres. Adams" Rs. 55.05 lacs and per s.s. "Britannia" Rs. 83.83 lacs, aggregating in all Rs. 526.94 lacs, the record shipment in any one week since Sept. 1931. The highest and lowest rates were Rs. 34-0-9 and Rs. 33-13-9 for ready, and March 2 settlement and Rs. 34-0-9 and Rs. 33-14-0 for April 3 settlements. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 265,275 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The silver market was animated this week after a continued spell of dull trading and inactivity extending over several months. Advices from New York indicating higher prices for the metal in the near future were largely responsible for the situation. Furthermore there was the usual pre-Budget speculative activity, as a result of which the difference between ready and one month forward widened to as much as Rs. 3-12 per 100 tolas. The quotation for ready advanced from Rs. 55-10 to Rs. 55-5, while March settlement from Rs. 57-14 to Rs. 60-2 towards the end. Stocks on hand are estimated at 9,000 bars, and the daily offtake averages some 60 bars. The Shanghai market was closed on the 14th and 15th and at the reopening is quoted at 1s.4 1/2. The highest and lowest rates in London were 20 1/4d and 19 11/16d for ready and 20 5/16d and 19 3/4d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were 56-5 and Rs. 55-10 for ready, Rs. 60-2 and Rs. 57-14 for March 6 settlement and Rs. 60-5 and Rs. 58-9 for April 4 settlement. The total imports during week amounted to Rs. 44,200 in coin.

SHARES.

The Share market remained closed during the early part of the week in order to squaring up of accounts for the current settlement, but on the re-opening of the market on Wednesday, a healthy tone prevailed particularly in the miscellaneous section with all round price advances. Cement shares and those of public utilities attracted most attention. Cotton mill shares were slightly easier in sympathy with raw cotton. The following were the fluctuations in some of the leaders: Bombay Dyeing Rs. 755 753/12; Century Rs. 189/6; Central India Rs. 235 234/6; Kohinoor Rs. 129/6 128/2; New Great Rs. 116/14 115; Simplex Rs. 75 75/10 and Swadeshi Rs. 158/12 161/4.

In the miscellaneous section Tata Iron Ordys. improved from Rs. 52-8 to Rs. 53-10 and Defds. from Rs. 202/8 to Rs. 205/10. Tata 2nd Pref. shares closed at Rs. 115/12. Tata Hydros were quoted at Rs. 145/5 and Tata Powers at Rs. 947/8. Andhra Valley shares improved from Rs. 1342/8 to Rs. 1360. Alcocks gained from Rs. 185 to Rs. 192. Bombay Burmahs kept steady at Rs. 408/2. Bombay Tram closed at Rs. 141/14 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 266/14. Cement shares were in demand. Bundis improved from Rs. 46/10 to Rs. 27/8, Indian Cements from Rs. 294/6 to Rs. 303/2 and Katni Ordys from Rs. 277/8 to Rs. 283/2. Shahabad Cement shares closed at Rs. 295/10. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij finished at Rs. 782/8 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 732/8.

Imperial Bank shares were steady at Rs. 1240 and Contributories at Rs. 307/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 104/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 24/4.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 16.

B. C. Rate T T & D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/16 Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 March-April.
Banks selling T T 1/6 May-June.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Feb.-Mar.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 April-May.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 265 1/2
Banks selling T T 263 1/2
Banks buying T T 261 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 577 Nominal.
Banks buying D D 587 Nominal.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 78 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 103 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 93 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.05 3/4 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/2 16th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 16th inst.
London/Paris 77.18 15th inst.
London/Belgium 21.78 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.73 15th inst.
London/Italy 57.87 15th inst
London/Berlin 12.88 15th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 15th inst.
London/New York 5.04 3/8 15th inst.
Amsterdam/London 7.55 15th inst.
Java/London 7.53 3/4 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £6-17-5 14th inst. £6-17-5 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 14th inst 20 3/16 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 5/16 14th inst. 20 1/4 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 45 3/8 14th inst. 45 9/16 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 p.c. 14th inst. 1 p.c. 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 14th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 15th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos. 1 3/4 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easier.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 16.

The local Silver market ruled firm to-day with a active demand influenced by higher Shanghai advices Shanghai T. T. on London improved to-day by 1/4 to 1.4 11/16. Prices in the local market opened to-day at Rs. 59/11 and advanced to Rs. 60/9 a new high level of the year. At this level there was some liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 60/5.

Gold market was steady with a limited enquiry. Prices opened to-day at Rs. 33/13 and improved to Rs. 33/14 but at the advance there was increased selling.

Ready Silver	56	2	0
March Delivery	60	5	0
March Teji mandi	1	14	0
April Delivery	60	9	0
April Teji mandi	2	10	0
Ready Gold	33	13	6
March Delivery	33	13	6
March Teji mandi	0	7	0
April Delivery	33	13	3
April Teji mandi	0	15	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb. 16

Khandesh	1,540	Bales
Central India	2,563	"
Barsi-Nugger	211	"
Berar	2,764	"
Central Provinces	1,139	"
Dhollera	1,222	"
N.W. Provinces	100	"
Rajputana	523	"
Sind-Punjab	2,454	"
Broach	5,466	"
Compta-Dharwar	30	"
Western-Northerns	61	"
Americans	127	"
Egyptians	380	"
Cotton total	18,578	"
Wheat	8,767	Cwts.
Linseed	7,616	"
Rape Rai & Mustardseed	1880	"
Gingellyseed	7,048	"
Poppyseed	145	"
Groundnuts	41,533	"
Castorseed	3,234	"
Rice	7,688	"
Myrabollams	1,350	"
Cottonseed	20,106	"
Gram	2,015	"
Joowar	1,544	"
Barley	1,120	"
Bajree	4,436	"
Coal	2,815	Tons

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS
Feb. 16
Nizam, Williams, Java
Gamaria, Cockburn, Bassein

DEPARTURES
Feb. 16
City of Adelaide, Pavoy, Liverpool via Karachi
Jalapalaka, Charles, Moulmein
Gripsholm, Landmark, Colombo
Feb 17
Mangolia, Rhodes, London

LOADING
Feb 16
Steamer Nagina for Rangoon
Steamer Sumatra for Genoa
Steamer Serbino for Hull

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Mangolia: The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Mangolia, will sail to-day at about (1 p.m.) from Bellard Pier Station for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF TOURISTS.

S S Gripsholm: The L Edward Ltd steamer Gripsholm sailed yesterday for Colombo with 228 Tourists.

S S Nizam: The T M Company's steamer Nizam, arrived in harbour on Friday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Gamaria: The B I S N Company's steamer Gamaria, arrived in harbour on Friday from Moulmein, with a general cargo and rice.

S S City of Adelaide: The K N Company's steamer City f Adelaide, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Jalapalaka: The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalapalaka, sailed yesterday for Moulmein, with ballast.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 15.

T T London on:—

Berlin	12.89
Amsterdam	7.56
Brussels	21.83
Madrid	37.59
Milan	57.84
Berne	15.74 1/2
Paris	77.28
Prague	117.00
To To London on New York Closing rate	5.04 15/16

INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC
CONCERT
OF THE ALL INDIA FAMOUS ARTISTE
KESARBAI
Under the presence of
KHAN BAHADUR COOPER, Minister Local Self-Go vernment
SATURDAY, 17th February, at 9-30 p.m.
AT
Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL
THIS is a rare opportunity to hear FIRST CLASS INDIAN MUSIC. Bai KESARBAI never appears in the public. She has consented to give this Concert as all the income of it will be for the benefit of the SWITZERLAND SECTION of the H. O. H. FETE.
TICKET PRICES:—
Rs. 5-10; Rs. 4-8; Rs. 3-6; Rs. 2-4; and Rs. 1-2.
Tickets can be had from the BLUE GATE of the H. O. H. FETE from 10 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. and from 2-30 P.M. to 12 Midnight. TO-DAY.
DO NOT MISS THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

AROUND THE COURTS

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's jury at the inquest held on Friday on Ambu Phan a watchman of the G.I.P. Railway at Parel, who sustained injuries on 26-7-1933, while working in the station, and died at the Byculla Hospital on 26-1-34.

* * * *

Yet another burning fatality came up for enquiry before the City Coroner on Friday, when an inquest was held on Banibai Krishna (22).

The woman who lived in a chawl on Prabhadevi Road was cooking food on "segree" at 10 a.m. on Jan. 31st, when her Sari caught fire. Neighbours, extinguished the flames but she refused to be taken to hospital. She was treated at home but died on Thursday.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury.

* * * *

Bhima Kala, a native of Rajkot, was arrested by the Railway Police at the Bombay Central Station on Thursday, as they found on him a thousand foreign silver coins, for which he could not give any satisfactory explanation.

The suspect was placed on Friday before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, and was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 75.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

Suspects Released On Bail

On a charge of alleged assault on Matthew Pinto and Gregory Davis Santon, the Palton Road Police arrested and placed before Mr. D. N. D, Khandalavala. Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, three goans who were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 70 each, with one sunrety.

The accused Antone Mathias. Peter Mascarenhas and Thomas Pereira are alleged to have assaulted the complainants late on Thursday night with a knife and an iron instrument, while they were walking along Police Court Lane. The injured men were picked up and removed to the G. T. Hospital.

Agartala, Feb. 16.—Girish Chandra Dhar, an undertrial prisoner is reported have escaped from the Dharmanagar State Prison by scaling the prison wall.—(United Press).

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Feb. 16.

T T on London—
Previous Close 1.4 7/16
To-day's Opening 1.4 1/2
To-day's Close 1.4 11/16
Difference +1/4

BOMBAY SUGAR.
Bombay, Feb. 16.

Java Ready	14	2	6
S S Sumatra	4	5	6
Janunary Shipment	4	5	6
F/M. Shipment	4	6	3
A/M. Shipment	4	9	6

"MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA"

Mr. H. J. Twynam Assails Terroristic Activities

JESSORE, Feb. 16.

"I am confident that all here present will do what they can to counteract the mischievous and lying propaganda which is the weapon with which the leaders among terrorists seek to pervert the minds of young men and women and secure them as recruits to their wicked campaign of murder," said Mr. H. J. Twynam, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, addressing the Presidents of the Union Boards at a Durbar held here yesterday.

He added that it was a pity that inexperienced youths mostly students of colleges and high schools should be misled by older men who kept themselves carefully aloof and so avoided any risks for themselves in the commission of crimes which benefitted none and for which they (youngmen) had to pay, while the real instigators often escaped scot free.

'AFGHAN HOCKEY TEAM'S VISIT

Three Matches To Be Played In Bombay

The Afghan Hockey Team is due to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. to-day and will land at No. 15 Victoria Dock.

Mohamed Yusuf, one of India's half-backs in the 1928 Olympic Hockey team, is skipper of the Afghan XI, which will play three matches on the Cooperage against the Lusitanians, Customs, and Bombay City (Combined) on Feb. 18, 20, and 21.

The matches will commence at 5-30 p. m.

Officials appointed to supervise the games are as follows:—

Sunday, February 18:—5-30 p.m.: Afghan vs. Lusitanians. Umpires: Messrs. H. E. Turner and N. C. Nagporewalla

Tuesday, February 20:— 5-30 p. m.: Afghan vs. Customs. Umpires: Messrs. C. E. Rodericks and W. Cobbett.

Wednesday, February 21:— 5-30 p. m.: Afghan vs. Combined Bombay. Umpires: Messrs. P. A. Fernandes and H. S. Lynn.

WELCOME TO AFGHAN TEAM

The Mayor has sent the following Message to the Captain of the Afghan Hockey Team:—

"As the Mayor of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, I consider it a great honour and pleasure to welcome you and your Team to our City which is known for its sportsmanlike spirit and I hope your stay in the City will be quite comfortable."

How A Woman May Retain Her Youth
"The woman who wants to look young must taboo massage creams and liquid rouge. She will only harden the structure of her face and destroy the fine texture of the skin," said Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates, the well-known author.
"Reputable physicians have declared that if she indulges in artificial methods she risks losing her health," she continued. A perfectly natural method of treating a bad complexion is by using ordinary mercolized wax, as this adds nothing to the complexion, but takes from it instead. This wax, obtainable at any chemist's, flakes off the sallow or blotchy outer skin in fine particles, gently, without harming the skin beneath, which gradually makes its appearance. The brilliantly beautiful complexion thus obtained is a new one—quite different from a patched-up old complexion. This is one way to retain youthful looks.

PATHE
SPECIAL SHOW IN AID OF H. O. H. FUND
On MONDAY, 19th Feb. at 10 p.m.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF
THE RIGHT HON. H. H. AGA KHAN and LADY AGA KHAN
WHEN PARAMOUNT'S.
'TOO MUCH HARMONY'
WILL BE SHOWN
Entire proceeds will be given to Charity Fund
PRICES
Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 & As. 8.
Boxes for 4 Rs. 16.
NO ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

WANTED
At once some reliable men to keep a stock and to push the sale of Milton's Tea (loose or packed) on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. House rent and servants pay extra. All correspondences must be in English. For further particulars apply to the Manager, The Milton House, 43|1, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Wall-Street Operators Buying Cotton

RAPID FLUCTUATIONS IN NEW YORK MARKET

Operators Await Result Of Ginning Control Bill

SOUTHERN SELLING AND LIQUIDATION

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Apart from the uncertainty created over the Bankhead Bill, the New York cotton futures market was subject to a sharp reaction owing to overbought state. Both Bankhead and Smith Bills created a feeling of confidence among operators, and under steady buying prices on the New York cotton Exchange recorded day to day rise. This technical weakness, called for long liquidation and tris fact was clearly pointed out in this column.

BANKHEAD BILL.

Washington administration is definitely in favour of raising commodity prices to 1926 level and to achieve this object, it is prepared to take any measure needed. The ginning control bill intrduced in the American Congress fixes a nine million bale crop as the maximum via gin control, with any excess taxable at 75 per cent "ad valorem." The principal of the bill is approved by all but there is opposition as regards the tax. The counter proposal now placed before the House is in favour of increasing the acreage adjustment bounties. Thus it is clear that the bill will be passed in some form and the uncertainty which now prevails among the operators will disappear.

BETTER DEMAND.

There is a good demand for cloth and yarn in America and Mills are reported to have sold their output for the coming three to four months. Consumption figures of mills in America, given yesterday, clearly indicate that the mill activity has again increased and general business is also improving.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of three points on Thursday with May delivery quoted 12.26. There was fairly large speculative buying and Wall Street operators were principal buyers. Prices recorded rise of 16 points from the opening level and the market reached the highest level of the day. When May delivery was quoted 12.42. Later on prices declined on Southern hedge ing and long liquidation and the market closed at a net rise of one to five points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 12.45c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market also ruled steady and are after rapid fluctuations closed at a net rise of 2 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged 12.20c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points. The market was quiet but steady. Uncertainties regarding the Exchange regulation and ginning control restricted enterprise. Later on there was a good demand with general buying. There was some straddle buying on American account and the market displayed good undertone. Prices fluctuated within a range of ten points and finally closed at a net rise 11 to 12 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed at a decline of three points to 6.61d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was also active with a moderate business and closed at a rise of 12 points with March delivery 5.12, May delivery 5.12 and July 5.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly active with a good enquiry for Sakles futures which closed at a rise of 12 to 21 points with spot cotton 4 points down at 9.12d. Uppers futures closed at a rise of 13 to 16 points with spot cotton prices five points lower to 7.11d. per lb.

PURCHASE ON REACTION.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. Etate:—

The market moved irregularly. Bullish factors were the American Mill consumption for January 508,000 bales against 348,000 bales in December and 471,000 bales in January, 1933 and the reports that the Administration is in concurrence with the principles of the Bankhead Bill whilst the uncertainty over the legislation is bringing out more Southern selling on all upturns.

The latest cable regarding the Bankhead Bill states that the proposal is to fix a 9 million bale crop as the maximum via gin control, with any excess taxable at 75 per cent "ad valorem."

Objections are being raised to the tax as confiscatory and unconstitutional and counter-proposal suggest an increase of the acreage adjustment bounties.

Mr. Wallace is stated t be indifferent awaiting public feeling but the general opinion is that some crop control will be adopted if the acreage restriction is insufficient. Although Industrial reports continue very encouraging with brokers loans up to 800 million dollars as against 350 million same time last year the present legislative uncertainty may cause some further reaction in which case we would advise purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (11-53 a.m.) ..... 12.42+.19
N. Y. May Lowest (10-13 a.m.) ..... 12.22—.01
Liverpool May Highest (close) 6.35
Liverpool May Lowest (11-45 a.m.) 6.25

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—New York cables, market feverish and susceptible to daily developments. Market took heavy liquidation easily.

Liverpool.—Market awaiting gin control developments. Advance mainly due active straddle buying new crop months.

Liverpool.—Market developed strength on encouraging American cables owing to expected reduction in output. Our opinion is that the improvement is only temporary.

New York.—Further profit taking pending developments Bankhead Bill.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool:—

"Advance caused by rumpurs of President approved Bankhead Bill in principle. Therefore, now think further advance is probable."

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Bankhead Bill prospects are very favourable; general trade conditions are favourable; we believe the situation is one that suggests higher prices.

New York.—To-day's buying mostly for Wall Street, Far East; advance checked by realizing.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Very sensitive to Washington news.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 15.

March 1934	12.07+01
May 1934	12.24+01
July 1934	12.39+03
October 1934	12.58+05
December 1934	12.66+01
January 1935	12.70—
Spot	12.45+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 15.

March 1934	12.07+02
May 1934	12.24+06
Spot	12.20—

NEW YORK.

New York Feb. 15

New York 10 55 a.m.—	
March	12.17
May	12.36
July	12.50
New York Noon Call—	
March	12.19
May	12.35
July	12.51

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 15.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	20,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
March 1934	8.98
May 1934	8.92
July 1934	8.88
October 1934	8.58
November 1934	8.59
December 1934	8.60
F. G. F. Spot	9.12

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 25/10 Highest Rs. 25/14 Lowest Rs. 25/9/6 Closing Rs. 25/12/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 22/8 Highest Rs. 22/15/6 Closing Rs. 22/14/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 24/7 Closing Rs. 24/10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 16.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 p.c. G P N Sett	84/13/6
3 1/2 pc G P N Cash	84/14/0
4 pc 1960/70 Sett	99/13/6
4 pc 1960/70 Cash	79/14/6
5 pc 1945/55 Sett	114/8
5 pc 1945/55 Sett	114/9

TAXFREES.

5 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	100/4
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	113/8
5½ p.c. 1933 Mysore	109/4
6½ pc 1935 B D L	106/2/0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	95/10
4 pc 1934/37 Cash	100/10
4 p c 1943 Cash	102/4/0
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	101/0
4½ pc 1955/60 d.	100/7
5 pc 1939/44 Cash	106/13
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107/3
5 pc 1935 Cash	103/9
5½ pc 1938/40 Cash	107/13/0
6 1/2 pc 1944 T B	105/11

CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)

4 pc B P T 1974	95/4
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	94/8
5 p.c. M Deb. 1959	106/4
6p.c. M Deb 1954	118/8
6 pc. K P T 1956	118/8
6½ p.c. B I T 1937	108/0

3½ per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 84/13/9 and improved to Rs. 84/14/9. At this level there was increased selling and prices eased off to Rs. 83/13. Later on the market was quiet but steady.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	4.92
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.07
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.22
COMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.05
Fine (No. 1 Staple).. ..	5.20
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.35
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.11
Fine	4.21
Superfine	4.31
SCINDE:—	
Good	4.21
Fine	4.31
Superfine	4.41

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 15.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £9-12 6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £9-0-0.

LINSEED

London Feb. 15.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11 3 9.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11-8-9.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 15.

Silver.—closed uncertain.

Spot	20-3/16
Forward	20-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 15.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-17-5.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 15.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 15.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	137-3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-5/8
National Bank of India ..	48-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. ..	112-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-5/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	63
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	75-7/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	88-1/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	108-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	76-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	102
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	111

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 15.

	£
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	36 3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	15-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	226

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London. Feb. 15

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C & F Calcutta, Feb./Apl. per cwt., nominal 7.

C & F Bombay, Feb./Apl. per cwt. sellers 6/9.

C & F Karachi, Feb./Apl. per cwt., sellers 6/9.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 15.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	11
Amre. Power & Light Pfd. 6 dol.	27
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	23
Amer Forn. Power Com.	12
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	26
Electric Band Common	21
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	48
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	55
Consolidated Gas	44
Columbia Gas	18
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A.	72
American Tel. & Tel.	123
Western Union Telg.	62 1/2
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	46
New York Central	43
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	34
Erie R. R.	24
Pennsylvania R. R.	37
Union Pacific R. R.	132
Great North Pfd.	31
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	45 1/2
Distillers Seagram	20 1/2
Goodrich Tyre	17
Int. Tel & Tel.	16 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	48
United States Steel	57 3/4
American Smelting	50
Int. Nickel of Canada	23 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	17 1/4
Kennecott Copper	23
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
International Harvestor	45
General Motors X.D.	40 3/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	23 1/2
Goodyear Tyre	40
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13 1/4
Atlantic Refining	33
Socony	17 1/2
Plymouth Oil	15
American Radiator	16 1/4
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	29 1/2
SunLife of Canada	500
National Distillers	28
Celanese Corporation of Am.	43
Thompson	11
West Maryland	15 1/2

Market acts strong; good to buy on reaction. U. S. Steel operating capacity 35 p.c.; Carloadings increased 42 p.c. Brokers loans for the week 43 millions down.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

March	49—1-8d
May	51—1/8d
July	52 7/8—1/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 15-2-34	6311000	6992000
Receipts Yesterday 15/2/34	20000	9000
Exports to date 15/2/34	5270000	5387000
Stock at Ports 9/2/34	3676000	4709000
Stock Interior Towns 9/2/34	1947000	2084000
Stock Liverpool 9/2/34	1017000	892000
Visible Supply 9/2/34	8400000	9602000
Quantity in Sight 9/2/34	9685000	10473000
Quantity out of Sight	n	

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 15.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Feb-Mar. sellers 18/4 1/2

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels Feb-Mar. sellers 18/3

Wheat, South Australian, parcels Feb. sellers 21/6

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Feb. 15.

May	0.90 5/8c
July	0.89 1/4—
September	0.90 1/8+1/8c

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Feb. 16

Linseed May	6-4-0
Wheat May	4-0-9

Tone:—Easy.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Feb. 15

May	1.63—04
July	1.68—01
September	1.71—03
December	1.77—02

LINSEED OILS.

London. Feb. 15,

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Feb. paid 18/1-1/2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. May/Aug. paid 18/11-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 15

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. sellers 5.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

	10-10 a.m quotations.	To-day's Price.
February 1934 ..		6.41+12
March 1934	6.31	6.37+12
April 1934		6.36+12
May 1934	6.30	6.35+12
June 1934		6.34+12
July 1934		6.34+12
August 1934 ..		6.33+11
September 1934 ..		6.32+11
October 1934 ..		6.32+11
November 1934 ..		6.33+11
December 1934 ..		6.34+11
January 1935 ..		6.34+11
February 1935 ..		6.34+11
Middling Spot ..		6.61—05

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Feb. 15

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Following a small rise of one point in New York Cotton, the local market opened quiet at Rs. 207/4 for Broach A/M delivery and prices declined to Rs. 206 on nervous long liquidation and selling by option dealers.

At decline Japanese firms were buyers as prices in the local market are very attractive. Later on there was increased buying influenced by bullish advices from America. It is reported that area under cotton cultivation will be reduced by 121 lacs. Prices soon advanced to Rs. 209/4. At this level there was some scattered selling which resulted in a small relapse. Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points and later on it was 5 points down. The local market ruled easy and closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A/M	207/12
Broach J/A	214/12
Oomra March	181
Oomra May	182/8
Bengal March	139/8
Bengal May	143/8
Bengal July	146/12

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, February 16.

100	G G Kesha Kapurthala	4 on
206	Narshi Nagshi Narwana	144 1/2
200	G G Kesha and Co. Pandurna	8 on
200	Vashanji Mavji Parbhani	6 off
100	Ital India Kaimganj	5 off
100	B Maheshwari Miyagaon New	218 1/2
100	Toyopoddar Mill Broach New	10 on
200	Arjan Khimji Yidharba	16 on
100	B Mavji Wun	20 on
120	B Mavji Akola	2 on
100	B Mavji Akot	3 on
400	Shapurji Bharoocha Maja	324

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 16.	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	..	152
Broach Fine z	149	215/19
Bengal F.G.	..	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	..	149
Sindh Punjab F.G.	..	145
Wardha-Hingt Fine	182	196
Nagpur Savner Fine	182	196
Yeotmal Fine	179	187
Arvi Fine	179	187
Ellichpur Fine	179	187
Amraoti Berar Fine	179	181
Khamgaon Fine	179	181
Mulkapur Fine	175	176
Khandesh Fine	172	174
Jalna Sailu Fine	175	174
Burwah Sanavad Fine	179	181
Bengal Fine	..	149
Punjab American	...	222
Punjab American mix	...	213
Cambodia	262	...
Miraj Sangli	177	...
Compta Good	187	...
Kampala	337	...
Manza	...	335

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, February 16.

In full-pressed bales.	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	1540	176621
Central India	2563	122692
Barsi and Nagar	211	106371
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	30963
Berar	2764	229157
Central Provinces	1139	56037
Total Oomras	8217	721841
Dholera	1220	13071
N. W. Provinces	100	6340
Rajputana	523	21851
Sind Punjab	2454	94431
Broach	5466	73884
Coompta & Dharwar	30	9874
Westerns Northerns	61	3948
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		5979
Persian		684
American	127	20231
Egyptian and African	380	54622
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		24
Total	18578	1026780

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 8th Feb.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1598	183028
Japan & China	890	177043
Coast Ports		8641
Up-country by Rail		54187
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		35072
Total	2488	458571

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSCN. LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 16th day of February 1934:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY Vaidas April/May '34

(B. T.)	
8-0	Rs. 209/4
10-30	Rs. 207/4
12-30	Rs. 209/4
2-30	Rs. 209/4
4-30	Rs. 208/4
5-0	Rs. 208/8
Highest	Rs. 209/12
Lowest	206/12
Teji Mandi Sahi	Rs. 209/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM

RATES.

Bombay, February 16.

	Extra Sp-fine	Sup. Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal U.P. ...	148	145	142	138
M.G. Punjab ...	148	145	142	138
M.G. Rajputana ...	148	145	142	138
M.G. Oomra No. 3	185	182	180	177 ...
M.G. C.P. No. 1	198	195	193	190 ...
M.G. C.P. No. 2	191	188	186	183 ...

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Feb. 15.

SAKELS.—	
March	16.27—.03
May	16.31—.12
July	16.25—.08
November	15.99—.02
ASHMOUNI.—	
February	12.20—.19
April	12.30—.11
October	12.34—.13
December	12.39—.13

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Steel Shares Look Up

CEMENTS AND ELECTRIC ISSUES STEADY

Bombay, Feb. 16.

The share Bazar ruled quiet but steady to-day with a slightly better enquiry for Tata Steel shares. Tata Steel ordinary shares at Rs. 53/10 and improved to Rs. 54/4 while Dfds. after opening at Rs. 205 advannced to Rs. 208/2. Mill shares remained steady with a limited business and prices underwent small changes. Cement shares were steady with a scattered demand. Hydro-Electric shares were also steady with a moderate business. Bombay Burma shares fluctuated within a narrow range. Bombay Tram shares opened very steady but later on were quiet on increased selling.

Nagpores closed at 233|12 and

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb. 16

Bom. Dyeing 753, 54.
Century 188, 89
Central India 234, 33, 32, 33
Colaba 71
Crescent 8-8
Fazalbhoy 15-4
Kohinoor 126, 27, 26 14
New Great 115, 13
Pearl 3
Simplex 75
Swadeshi 161, 58, 59
Bundi 27-4, 10, 8, 5
A. Cement 303, 6, 301-14, 5
T. Steel Dfd. 205-10, 7, 5, 8-2
T. Steel Ord. 53-10, 12, 54-6, 53-12,
B. Steam 267, 66-14 54-4
B. Burma 307, 8, 4, 7, 6
Tata Hydro 145-5
Andhra 1357-61, 53, 58
Tram. Ord. 141-14, 140-15
Tata Power 947, 49 41-14, 44-6, 43, 4

Swadeshi at 159|6. Centurys were steady at 189|6. Kohinoors closed at 126|14 and New Greats @ 113|12. Andhras receded to 1353|12 and closed at 1358|12. Powers were done down to 941|4 and finished at 948|12. Hydros appreciated to 146|14 to close at 145|10. Bombay Trams eased to 140|15. Bundis eased to 27|5 whilst Punjabs hardened to 17|10. Indians closed at 305. Katnis @ 282|8 and Shahabads @ 294|6. Burmas finished at 406|14. Scindias weakened to 9|2. Tata Steel Second Prefs. were priced at 116|4 at the close.

April Vaida starts from 21st instant.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

		Rs.	as.
100	Ahm. Advance ..	274	6
500	Bom. Cotton ..	20	0
250	Bombay Dyeing ..	754	0
250	Bradbury	90	0
100	Century	189	6
100	Central India ..	233	12
100	Colaba	71	0
100	Coorla	62	8
100	Crescent	7	4
250	Currim	6	4
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	N 395	0
1	E. D. Sassoon ..	0-2-3	
100	Elphinstone	2	0
250	Fazal	15	4
100	Finlay..	68	8
1000	Framji Petit	95	0
100	Gokak..	106	14
1000	Hindustan	1,640	0
100	Indore	111	4
50	Kastoorchand ..	0	12
100	Khatau	55	8
100	Kohinoor	126	14
250	Laxmi	750	0
100	Madhowji	4	0
250	Madras United ..	65	0
1000	Morarji	430	0
250	Model	50	0
50	Mysore	90	0
200	New Great	113	12
1100	Osemanshani ..	N 58	0
250	Pabani	3	8
250	Pearl	3	0
100	Phoenix	248	12
25	Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000	Sholapur	2,977	8
50	Simplex	75	0
100	Swadeshi	159	6
100	Swan	N 35	0
25	Tata	N 20	0
500	Vishnu	1,430	0
1000	Western	731	4

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	90	8
25-50	Central	24	4
500	Imperial	1,240	0
125-500	Imp. Contry. N. ..	308	2
50-100	India	104	8
5	Union	4-9-0	

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	27	5
70	Gwalior	86	4
250	Indian	305	0
40	Katni Def.	1,120	0
100	Katni Ord.	282	8
75	Okha	155	10
10	Punjab	17	5
100	Shahabad	294	6
70	United	63	0

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	10	14
15-75	New India ..	26	0
200	Oriental	3535	0
10-100	Vulcan	6	14

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old ..	141	4
1000	Andhra Valley ..	1358	12
10	Ajmer	7	14
50	Bombay Tram. ..	140	15
100	Bom. Suburban ..	130	0
10	Broach	10	2
100	Karachi	191	4
100	Poona	187	8
100	Surat	167	8
100	Tata Hydro	145	5
000	Tata Power ..	948	12

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij.. ..	787	8
100	Amr. Patty	114	0
100	C. Province	80	0
100	Dhon. Baramati ..	83	
100	Gujarat	62	
100	Mandra Bhon ..	78	8
100	Pachora Jamner ..	77	0
100	Sara Sirajgung ..	xd 79	8
50	0 Tapty Valley.. ..	732	8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	17	10
30	Tata Steel Def. ..	208	2
75	Tata Steel Ordy. ..	54	4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	191	4
10	Belapur Sugar ..	166	4
100	Bombay Steam ..	266	0
100	Bom. Burma ..	406	14
50	Bom. Burma Contry ..	142	8
34	Br. Petrol	2-9-6	
50	Bombay Telephone ..	85	8
100	Ind. Bleaching ..	135	10
100	Ind. Radio def. ..	N 500	0
100	Ind. Radio Ord. ..	456	4
1000	Port Canning.. ..	551	4
15	Scindia	9	2
30	Tata Construction ..	57	4
25	Tata Oil	17	4

PREF. SHARES.

7	p.c. Andhra Vly. ..	1,207	8
6	p.c. Bom. Steam ..	270	0
7	p.c. Bom. Trams. (T-F) ..	78	0
5	p.c. Cen. India (TF) ..	460	0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	123	12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata S. 2nd ..	114	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro ..	128	2
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power ..	1,245	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st ..	161	14
7-1/2	p.c. Tata S. 2nd ..	116	4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Mill ..	17	4
5	p.c. Vishnu	635	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 102 at Cross Rate 5.05 1/4.

Bombay—Liverpool: Broach A-May 206—Liverpool May 6.30 Rs. 68 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 206—New York May 12.24 Rs. 63 at Cross Rate 5.05 1/4.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Broach A-May Op. 210 1/2; Highest 210 1/2; Lowest 197 3/4; Closing 208 1/4

Broach J-Aug. Op. 217; Highest 217; Lowest 215; Closing 215 1/2

Oomra March Op. 182; Highest 182; Lowest 178 3/4; Closing 178 3/4

Oomra May Op. 183; Highest 183; Lowest 180 1/4; Closing 180 1/4

Bengal March Op. 140 1/2; Highest 140 1/2; Lowest 137 3/4 Closing 137 3/4

Bengal May Op. 144 1/2; Highest 144 1/2; Lowest 142 3/4; Closing 142 3/4.

Bengal July Op 147 1/2; Highest 147 1/2; Lowest 145 1/2; Closing 145 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A-May Rs. 14½

Teji-Mandi for Broach J-Aug. Rs. 28

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Feb. 15.

Spot Silver	45 3/8+.1/4c
March Delivery	45.60+.12c
May Delivery	46.07+.07

Tone:—Steady.

Latest Commercial News

UPWARD TREND IN CROSS RATES

New York Cotton Prices 12 Points Up

SHARP DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD BUT SILVER STRONG

Wheat Steady But Linseed Weak

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.

On Friday, the sterling-dollar cross-rate maintained a distinctly upward tendency and the sterling-franc cross-rate appreciated considerably.

PROFIT-TAKING IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market opened firm in sympathy with a good rise in the sterling-dollar cross-rate and also on account of the announcement of acreage reduction in cotton production. Prices ruled quiet subsequently on profit-taking.

GOLD WEAK BUT SILVER STRONG

London gold price declined sharp by 1sh. 1d. but silver marked an upward trend. In the local Bullion market gold was weak but silver strong.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED DULL

Liverpool wheat opened steady at the previous closing rates and Chicago wheat maintained a very steady tone on account of bullish cables and unfavourable crop reports. Chicago oats and rye and Argentine linseed ruled quiet and dull.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN FIRM.

The 3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed firm at £88-3/4.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, Feb. 16.

Previous closing rate	12.24
To-day's opening rate	12.37
Difference	+.13
To-day's closing rate	12.36
Difference	+.12
Broach Expectation	205-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

Previous closing rate	6.35
To-day's opening rate	6.31
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	6.32
Difference	—.03

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 16.

In spite of the announcement regarding the curtailment of acreage in the cotton production, New York cotton market showed no strength. Trading in May opening at 12.37 i.e. 13 points higher than the previous closing, the market maintained steadiness on the strength of Wall Street and commission houses buying. Subsequently prices reacted on profit-taking and May was quoted at 12.26. Thereafter there was little activity in the market and the undertone was quiet.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.36 with a rise of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 16.

The following were the opening quotations:—

March	(12.10|12.09) 12.17|12.16
May	(12.27|12.26) 12.37|12.37
July	(12.45|12.43) 12.50|12.49

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.27) 6.34.
American May (6.26) 6.31
Egyptian March (8.87) 9.00
Egyptian May (8.81) 8.95

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Feb .16.
10-45 P.M.

As the New York cotton futures opened with a rise of 13 points Broach A.M. improved to Rs. 213|12 but thereafter gradually declined to Rs. 207 at 10-45 p.m. as the New York futures were only 5 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 16.

The local bullion market opened steady. Silver was quoted at Rs. 56 and Rs. 60|12 for ready and Fagun delivery. Prices improved in the absence of sellers and Washington news regarding the adoption of silver plan. Later prices declined on profit-taking but again improved on general buying and closed steady at Rs. 56|8 and Rs. 60|10.

Gold opened at Rs. 33|13|9 and 33|14|9 and eased on the weaker dollar exchange and declined to Rs. 33|9|6 and 33|9|9. The market closed steady at Rs. 33|10 and 33|10|3 for ready and Fagun delivery.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 16.

Previous closing	5.05-1|4
To-day's closing	5.09

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb. 16.

Previous closing	5.04-15|16
To-day's opening	5.05-3|4
To-day's closing	5.08-5|8
Difference	+.03-11|16

FRANC RATE.

Previous closing	77.28
To-day's opening	77.40
To-day's closing	77.78
Difference	+.50

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 16.

London Exchanges opened firm with the sterling-dollar quoted at 505-3/4. Fluctuations were rapid and the rate moved up to 509-1/4.

The closing rate was 5.08-5/8.

Franc opened at 77.40 and improved to 77.77.

The rate finally closed at 77.78.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 16.

The market closed uncertain.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20-3|16d.	20-5|16d.
Forward	20-1|4d.	20-3|8d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 16.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per oz.	£6|17|5	£6|16|4

BULLION.

London, Feb. 16.

Influx (Nil) Nil.
Withdrawal (Nil) Nil.
Gold (£6|17|5) £6|16|4.
Silver (20-3|16d.) 20-5|16d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 16.

3 months (31-32 p.c.) 31|32 p.c.
4 months (1 p.c.) 1 p.c.
6 months (1 3|32 p.c.) 1 3|32 p.c.

CROSS-RATES.

London, Feb. 16.
3-30 P.M.

London on Bombay (1.6-3|32) 1.6-3|32.
Paris on Bombay (5.78-1|2) 5.85-5|8.
New York on Bombay (38.12) 38.12
Berlin on Bombay (0.96) 0.96.
London on Milan (57.78) 58.18.
London on Shanghai (1.4-1|2) 1.4 1|2.
London on Kobe (1-2 9|32) 1-2 9|32

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

Liverpool wheat opened steady at about the same prices as the previous closing, viz., 48-3|4 for March, 51 for May and 52-7|8 for July and 54-3|4 for September. There was a fairly good demand.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Feb. 16.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 91, July at 89-1|2 and September at 90-3|8, i.e. about 1|4 penny higher than the previous closing. Trading was fairly active on account of bullish cables and unfavourable crop reports.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, Feb. 16.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 36-3|4 and July at 36-1|4. There was not much business and the undertone was quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 16.

Argentine linseed was dull today on account of lack of demand. May option was quoted at 12.21 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 16.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£225 5|8) £225 3|4 steady.
Lead (£11 7|16) £11 1|2 steady.
Iron (£65) £65.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1|2 to £36) £35 1|2 to £36.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1|4) 1-1 1|4.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3|4) 1-1 3|4.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1|2) 1-10 1|2.

JUTE.

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop Feb|Mar. (£16 1|2) £16 3|8 value.
Dundee Feb (£18 1|2) unquoted.
Lightning Feb (£17 1|4) unquoted

RUBBER.

Spot (4 27|32) 5 1|32 paid and value.
Jan|Mar (4 29|32) 5 1|8 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Feb.|March (£11 7|16) £11 7|16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Feb.|March (£11 3|16) £11 1|4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Feb.|Mar. (£9-3|8) £9 7|16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Feb|Mar. (£9) £9 1|8 sellers.

JUTE SHARES RULE FIRM

Steady Undertone Continues In Coals, Teas And Securities

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

Jute Shares ruled firm and good business resulted. In coals the undertone continued very steady. Teas were steady. In Miscellaneous there was good turnover in Midnapore Zemindary. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES.

3 per cent paper 74|5; 3-1|2 per cent paper 84|13; 4 per cent loan 1960|70 99|15; 4 per cent loan 1934|37 100|10; 4 per cent loan 1943 102|6; 5 per cent loan 1939-44 106|12; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 100.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank fully paid 1240 small lot; Imperial Bank conty. 303.

RAILWAYS.

Arrah Sasaram Light 64; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar (Rebate) 85|8; Sara Serajganj 81.

COTTON.

Benares Cotton and Silk 1|6; Kesoram 3|19.

COALS.

Amalgamated 14|14; Burrakur ord. 14|14; Burraqur pref .116; Equitable 218; Pench Valley 34|8.

JUTES.

Anglo-India ordy 365 small lots; Auckland ordy 194 small lot; Bally ordy 182; Barnagore 158|8; Belvedere ordy 380; Budge Budge ordy 341; Calcutta Jute Manufacturing ordy 145 ex div.; Cheviot 230; Clive ordy 29|4; Delta ordy 367; Fort William ordy 260 small lot; Ganges 263 small lot; Gourepore ordy 384 small lot; Hooghly pref 17|12; Howrah ordy 54|11; Hukumchand ordy 11; India 212 small lot; Kamarhatty ordy 557 ex div. Kinnison ordy 655 small lot; Lansdowne ordy 151 small lot; Lothian ordy. 298|8; National ordy 24|6; New Central ordy. 378|8; Naihati 392, Orient 219 small lots; Standard ordy 335; Union 455|8 small lot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burma Corporation 9|6; Bengal Chemical ordy 265; Upper Ganges Valley Electric 8|14; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 49; Kumardhubi Engineering pref 49; India Paper Pulp 115; Midnapore Zemindary 62; India General Navigation ordy 79|8 small lots.

SUGARS.

Balrampur 11|4 odd lot; Cawnpore 32|12; Champaran 20; Murree Brewery 165; Ryam 29|6.

TEAS.

Bishnauth 28|8; Gielle ordy. 18|12; Moheema 15; Rajabhat 41|8.—A. P.

REVIVAL OF ACTIVITY IN HOME INDUSTRIALS

INDUSTRIALS STRONG UNDER THE LEAD OF COURTAULDS

Maize Dearer Owing To Scarcity Of Sellers

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

On the Stock Exchange the chief event was the revival of activity in Home Securities, especially Industrials, which were strong under the lead of Courtaulds following excellent results in the past year's working. Most other artificial silks and also the Dunlops and Motor shares benefited.

Among commodities maize was quoted dearer owing to the scarcity sellers. There has been good business in cocoa but rubber after early firmness was reactionary owing to the secrecy regarding the meeting at Amsterdam.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb. 16

The 3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £88-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 16.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally ruled firm but demand slackened afterwards. Giltedges were well supported. Industrials in general had some good features. Courtaulds were firmer chiefly on Wall Street advices.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1|2 per cent Consols (£76-1|8) £76 1|4.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 5|8) £102 3|4.
4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan £110) £110 1|8.
4 per cent. Funding Loan (£112-1|4) £112 5|8.
3 1|2 per cent War Loan (£101 7|8) £102 1|8.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111 1|8.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (Dol. 13 1|8) Dol. 13 3|8.
International Holding (Dol. 2 1|4) Dol. 2 3|8.
Hydro-Electric (Dol. 7 5|8) Dol. 8
Electric Music Insurance (22-10 1|2) 24-0.
Princhin John (32-10 1|2) 33-6.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (32-3) 32-10 1|2.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (93|0) 92|9.
Swadeshi Match (9-9) 9-9.
Dunlop Rubber (42-7 1|2) 43-10 1|2
Unilever Ordinary (23-7 1|2) 23-10 1|2.
Ford Motor (25-0) 24-10 1|2.
Cables and Wireless (10 3|4) 10 3|4
British-American Tobacco (118|9) 120|0.
Cameras "A" (£8 1|8) £8 3|8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (119|9) 120-1 1|2.
P and O S N Co. Def. (17-7 1|2) 17-4 1|2.
Distillers (84|3) 85|0.
Bradfords Dyers (15|0) 15|6.
British Celanese (13|3) 14|0.
J and P Coats Ordinary (61-0) 60|9.
Courtaulds Ordinary (44|3) 47|4 1|2
Fine Cotton Spinners (13|9) 13|9.
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (8-10 1|2) 8-10 1|2
Inter. Nickel (Dol. 22 5|8) Dol. 23-1|8.
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1|2) 5|3
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 16.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£75 3|4) £75 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£88) £88.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£108 1|2) £108 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958|68 (£110 1|2) £110 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948|53 (£104) £104.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (7|8 p.c. dis.) 3|4 p.c. dis.
5 per cent. Indian 1942|47 (£110-1|4) £110.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945|65 (£109 1|2) £109 1|2.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (31-3) 31-3.
Doran Tea (57-6) 57-6.
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-0) 40-0.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£11) £11.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (20-4 1|2) 21-1 1|2.
Gula Kelampong (20-7 1|2) 20-7 1|2.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (28-0) 28-10 1|2.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (62-6) 62-6.
Burma Corporation (14|0) 14-1 1|2.
Rio Tintos (£21-1|4) £21-1|4.
East Rand Proprietary (45|3) 45|6
Rand Mines (126|3) 127|6.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (37|6) 37|6.
Anglo-Persian (48|9) 49|4 1|2
Burma Oil (88|9) 89-4 1|2
Mexican Eagle (11|6) 11|6.
Shell Transport (54-4 1|2) 54|4 1|2
Royal Dutch (£23 1|2) £23 3|8.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord. (£57 1|4) £57 1|4.
L M S Ord. (£25 3|4) £25 1|2.
L N E R Defd. (£9 5|8) £9 5|8.
Southern Defds. (£21 1|4) £22.
Land Pass 5 per Stock (£126)
London Board "C" Stock (£83 1|2) 16 5|8) dol. 17 1|2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (218-9) 215-0.
Gedul (142-6) 145-0.
Moddar (New) (66-10 1|2) 66-3
Sub Nigel (206|3) 106|3.
Spring Mines (115-0) 116-3.
Union Corporation (111-3) 113-9.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 16.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motor (dol. 39 5|8) dol. 41 1|4.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 1|4) 93 1|2
U. S. Steel Common (dol. 57 3|4) dol. 58 3|8
U S Steel (Preference) (dol. 92 1|4).

New Bihar For Old

(Continued from Page 1).

them now as never before and, if once this is realised, the problem of reconstruction, vast and stupendous as it is, becomes easy of solution.

We shall thus be helping them best by not giving them doles of charity which are apt to make them ease-loving, reliant and dependent on others and lacking in grit and determination. For example, it is no use feeding people, who are able bodied and capable of labour, without taking work from them. It is no use erecting houses for those who are able to rebuild them with assistance, guidance and advice. It is equally useless to try to reclaim the devastated land of those who are unwilling to toil for it. Nor is it any use attempting to help those who sit with folded hands, ready to grab what others will have created with the sweat of their brow. Our principle should, therefore, be to help those who are willing to stand on their own feet and not those whose legs can carry them only as far as a relief camp and whose hands can reach only as far as the man that doles out relief. Reduced to concrete terms, it means that doles of food and clothing should be refused to all except those who, on account of age, sickness or other physical disability, are helpless; that every one should be expected to labour in the work of reconstruction, and to labour harder than before, inasmuch as the damage done by Nature has to be repaired by man; that the vast human energy that lies unutilised and is wasted for want of work, should be utilised to its fullest capacity for the reproduction of wealth, which has been destroyed; and that no quarter should be given to sloth and slipshod, easy-going habits.

LET THEM HELP THEMSELVES FIRST.

If further means that the people in towns, no less than those in villages, should not be permitted to expect that relief organisations will clear their debris for them, unless they were prepared to take a basket and a shovel in their own hands; rebuild their houses for them, unless they were willing to contribute what they have and, above all, their labour to their rebuilding. Relief Societies cannot afford to become Dharmashala-building Societies. They may give them building materials at reduced rates, where necessary, or advance them funds on promise of repayment as debts of honour. They may even build houses for those who have lost them, but the occupants should be expected to earn the right to occupy them by their labour. Similarly, they may help the more well-to-do with engineering advice and loans to rebuild their houses. Those small traders, merchants and artisans, who have lost their small capitals or tools, may be helped with the wherewithal to restart life, but should be expected to render social service in return. In the countryside where the land is extensively damaged, the cultivator should be helped with scientific advice as to the way of reclaiming it and, where reclamation is found to be beyond the physical and moral resources of an individual or family, groups should be formed to pool their resources. Nature has reduced what was but yesterday the most fertile part of this province to the condition of a sandy desert. Those who will labour to reclaim it will create new wealth and those who will not, will naturally lose the right even to the sand-heaps.

To carry out this reconstruction requires a detailed and well-thought-out plan and a well-organised and capable agency.

PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

As regards planning, we must make sure that the wrecked towns are not going to be a replica of what they were before, but that they are going to have wider roads, neater and more ventilated houses and healthier surroundings, that they are not going to perpetuate the time-old segregation of the so-called lower castes, or recreate the slum conditions of the so-called advanced towns of modern days—in other words, they are going to be rebuilt so as to ensure the physical, social and moral health of the community.

Similarly, in the countryside, the problems of reclamation of land and rehabilitation of the cultivators have to be investigated and a line of action clearly chalked out.

PROVISION OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

When the productivity of the land has suddenly disappeared or is greatly reduced, it cannot support the teeming population it has been so long supporting. Subsidiary occupation and industries must be found for the people. What are the cottage industries which can be easily introduced? Spinning and weaving are old, well-established industries in these parts. They may be encouraged. Bee culture may succeed, if there is verdure of some sort or other. What else that will suit the temper and the culture of the people?

EMIGRATION.

If, unfortunately, the land is found to be irreclamable after investigation by experts, among whom must be counted the agriculturists themselves, then the difficult problem of emigration will arise. We have plenty of uncultivated land in Assam and Burma on the east, Sindh in the west and the Central Provinces in the south. We may go further afield and find such land in foreign countries, if that is necessary and possible.

PROBLEMS OF FINANCE

Another problem that we have to tackle is what is all this to cost? What is going to be the cost of rehabilitation of towns and the countryside respectively under each head? What is the agency, which will be necessary to plan and organise reconstruction, likely to cost? Where is it to be found or got from? Next, how is all this to be financed? Are grants from the Government of India forthcoming? If so, to what extent? Are loans going to be raised? If so, of what amount? What is the rate of interest payable to the lender? Are they going to be advanced with or without interest? If the latter, at what rate? What about the amounts which will require to be written off? Will the losses accruing on account of the inability of one person to repay be recouped by realising higher rates of interests from others who are able to pay? Again, are loans a safe economic proposition in such circumstances? Will they not burden and clog the economic wheel of the whole province? Are any other devices, like land mortgage banks practicable? What part can co-operative societies play in rebuilding?

I have indicated some of the problems which have to be tackled in any scheme of reconstruction, taking a long view of things and not content with mere tinkering. They are difficult enough but we cannot afford to be deterred by them.

IN AID OF HOSPITALS

Carl Hagenbeck's Circus

One of the performers in Carl Hagenbeck's Circus, Mr. Giovani Casi, a member of the All-Italian Riding Family, was at death's door last week, until he was taken care of by one of Bombay's Hospitals. He is well on the way of recovery, and the prompt and careful attention which was given to this artiste has prompted Mr. Lorenz Hagenbeck to show his sincere appreciation by giving one-quarter of the proceeds of the four last performances in Bombay of the Circus to the Hospitals Maintenance Fund. No expenses whatever will be deducted from this amount so that the Hospitals will directly benefit.

The Circus was originally intended to close on Sunday night, but the boat which was to take them to Cairo has been delayed by two days. Consequently, they will not sail until Wednesday morning.

The Governor of Bombay has given his patronage to the last four shows wich will benefit the Hospitals. It is advisable to book well in advance as there is sure to be a big demand for the last four performances which take place on Monday and Tuesday, 19th and 20th February, at 5-30 and 9-45 p.m.

MAN COMMITS SUICIDE AFTER DROWNING WIFE & CHILDREN

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

A tragic incident in which an unemployed man driven to disperation by starvation committed suicide after drowning his wife and two children is reported from Trichinopoly.

The man was Sivasubramania Pillai of the Tinnevelly district, who came to Trichinopoly three months ago seeking work.

A few days ago he threw his wife and children from a railway bridge into the river Cauvery and then tying a boulder to his body, leapt into the river.

His body was found next day and those of his children a day later. His wife's body has not yet been discovered.

Another unemployment tragedy in which two men are said to have been discovered lying across railway lines near Trichinopoly by drivers of trains who handed the men over to the police is also reported from Trichinopoly. Both men are said to have stated that they were starving.

11-YEAR OLD GIRL MARRIED TO OLD MAN OF 50

ALWAR, (By Mail.)

Gujarmal Jhalani was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 200 by Mr. Valayatiram, Nazim of Rajgarh, under the Alwar State Marriage Act, for marrying his 11-year old daughter to an old man of 50 belonging to Agra.

The complaint was lodged by the Nava Yuvak Sabha, Rajgarh.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1934

Quiet Restored In Vienna At Last

SOCIALIST OPPOSITION COMPLETELY BROKEN UP

Confiscation Of Their Property Has Begun

VIENNA, Feb. 15.

The uprising in Austria was described as a criminal adventure and sheer madness by Dr Dollfus in an exclusive interview to Reuter. He emphasised that simultaneously with the outbreak of revolt in Linz where the Socialists fired on the police orders were issued for a general strike throughout Austria, but thanks to the bravery and loyalty of the army police the gendarmerie revolt was overcome comparatively soon.

Dr. Dollfus expressed pleasure at the great number who had voluntarily laid down their arms and declared their future loyalty to the Government. The fact that the order for general strike was unheeded was a proof of the complete change in the mental attitude of the majority workers who had, morally, already abandoned Socialism and accepted Government's ideas of a new order.

He stressed that a new constitution was being prepared to safeguard the full rights of the working classes, eliminate class warfare and co-ordinate all the forces for national welfare.—Reuter.

QUIET RESTORED.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

VIENNA, Feb. 15.

Desperate scattered bands of Socialists in the marshes of Lobau across the Danube seem to be the only survivors of the uprising in Vienna. For the first time since Monday, not a shot was heard in the centre of the city, where the Viennese are now engaged in their normal affairs.

Similar reports come from the provinces. In Upper Austria the disorganised groups are apparently finding the executive forces complete masters of the situation and normal life has been restored At Linz.

Socialist opposition has been broken up at Steyr while at Elbensee the Socialists who were holding the town bed at the approach of the military. In Styria 400 followers of the revolutionary Kolomann Wallisch who offered a strong resistance in the woods near Bruck, are reported to have thrown away their arms and dispersed while Wallisch himself has fled to Jugoslavia.

PROPERTY CONFISCATED.

Confiscation of the Socialist party property has begun. Sixty-four districts councils in upper Austria with a Socialist majority have been dissolved. It is estimated that the dead number about 800, including members of the Government forces and Socialists civilians accidentally killed.

REPORT OF EXODUS DENIED.

(SPECIAN CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb 15.

The report that the anti-Semitic drive has been started in Vienna and mass exodus of the Jews has begun is categorically denied in an official statement received by the Austrian Legation in London.

KROFTA'S ASSURANCE

PRAGUE, Feb. 15.

Addressing the Foreign Affairs Committee of House of Deputies, Foreign Under-Secretary Krofta stated that Czechoslovakia would not intervene with Austria, but would protest if Austria were attacked from outside or summoned help from abroad.—Reuter.

CURFEW ORDER MODIFIED

Dollfuss And Heimwehr Masters Of Austria

LATER

Shots were fired at Stadtpark situated in the inner part of Vienna early this morning.

It is believed they were intended for passing the car of Major Fey. The streets of Vienna are resuming normal appearance and business is proceeding as usual

The Curfewo order has been modified permitting cafes and theatres to remain open till 22 hours. Over 2,000 captured Socialists now are accommodated in factory and barracks and Summary Courts with power to impose death penalty are constituted throughout Austria. Many mass trials are begun. Former master painter, who was a hangman during war, has been nominated executioner of Linz.

The political situation is very obscure but uncompromising demands for definite Fascist course are expected to be made by Prince Starhemberg who interviews Dr Dollfuss to-day.—

SOCIALIST PLANS

Apart from the isolated provincial centres Dr. Dollfuss and the Heimwehr are now masters of Austria but Socialists appear to be planning a new guerilla warfare.—Reuter's Special.

SECURITY FORFEITED

For Publishing Jawahar's Interview

CALCUTTA, Feb 16.

A Local Hindi Daily "Viswamitra", was served for a third time with an order by the Government of Bengal, forfeiting its security already deposited under the Press Ordinance for the publishing an interview taken from Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on the present Political situation in its issue of January 20th last. A fresh security of Rs. 6,000 has been demanded from the paper to be deposited by February 26 next.—United Press.

HABIGANJ AND BIHAR RELIEF

HABIGANJ (Assam), Feb. 16.

Rs. 1,100 has been sent to the Viceroy's Relief Fund by the Relief Committee formed under the presidency of the sub-divisional officer.—United Press.

KHANDA KHEDI MURDER CASE

Two Persons To Hang

HISSAR, Feb. 14.
(By Mail.)

Judgment was delivered by the Sessions Judge in the case in which four persons were being prosecuted for murder of C. H. Raimal, Honorary Magistrate of Khanda Khedi District, Hissar. Sher Singh and Kirpa were sentenced to death while Munshi and Jai Dayal were acquitted. Darya had turned an approver.—United Press.

TO AVOID CONFUSION

Send Funds To Patna, Says Rajen Babu

PATNA, Feb. 16.

Babu Rajendra Prasad wires:—

Various relief organisations and charitably disposed individuals have rushed to help the sufferers in Bihar. We are grateful to them for what they are doing. In some places we have advised all such organisations to form a co-ordinating body in order to avoid overlapping and duplication of relief work.

In some places these local committees have given themselves the name of the Central Relief Committee with the result that confusion is sometimes created, and they are regarded as the district branches of the Bihar Central Relief Committee.

The Bihar Central Relief Committee have appointed officers-in-charge of its operations in the districts of Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Champaran, Saran, Bhagalpur and Patna and they are carrying on relief work with its funds under its direction, but in co-ordination with other independent relief organisations.

It has been brought to my notice that, on account of this confusion, generous donors are sometimes misled. As the Bihar Central Relief Committee is financing the work in the districts under its officers-in-charge, all contributions intended for it should be sent to Patna.

ROUND-UP OF DACOIT GANG

40 Arrested In Baroda Including 6 Ring-Leaders

BARODA, Feb. 16

The joint efforts and close co-operation of Baroda District Police under the command of Major L H. Aquino, and his assistant Mr. Ambalal Mazmudar and Broach District and Rajpipla state police officers, have resulted in unearthing no less than 16 cases of serious dacoities accompanied by loss of life committed in these territories during the course of last 4 years.

The police have been able to round up a large gang of dacoits placing under arrest nearly 40 persons including half-a-dozen of the ringleaders. Of these 14 are under Baroda Police custody and others have been handed over to the respective police officers, to stand their trial for offences committing under their jurisdiction.—(United Press).

GOVT. SERVANTS AND POLITICS

Ban On Dependents' Participation

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

An important change defining the meaning of "Government Servants taking part in politics and elections" is gazetted to-day amending Government Rule 23 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules and substituting the following for sub-rule (1) of Rule 23:—

(1) "Subject to the provisions of Rule 22 and of any general or special order of the Local Government no Government servant shall take in or subscribe in aid of or assist in any way any political movement in India or relating to Indian affairs.

"POLITICAL MOVEMENT."

Explanation:—The expression "political movement" includes any movement or activities tending directly or indirectly to excite disaffection against or to embarrass Government as by law established or to promote feeling of hatred or enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects or to disturb the public peace.

(2) "No Government servant shall permit any dependent on him for maintenance or under his care or control to take part in or in any way assist any movement or activity which is or tends directly or indirectly to be subversive of Government as by law established in India.

GOVT. SERVANTS' DUTY.

Explanation:—A Government servant shall be deemed to have permitted a person to take part in or assist a movement or activity within the meaning of clause (2) if he has not taken every precaution and done everything in his power to prevent such a person so acting or if when he knows or has reason to suspect that such a person is so acting he does not at once inform the Local Government or officer to whom he is subordinate."—A.P.

GRAND EFFORT AT RESTORATION

PATNA, Feb. 18

Maulana Shaukat Ali, who arrived here to-day 'en route' to Calcutta will start work of reorganisation of Muslims organisations. When interviewed by the Associated Press the Maulana said:

"I have come to Patna to see for myself what a grand effort is being made to cope with the great calamity and I am glad to say that those who are working to ameliorate the conditions have some idea of what they have got to do. I hope that every individual in every part of this vast country, rich or poor alike will contribute his mite to the rebuilding of the devastated Bihar. Who knows that this great effort may bring peace which discussions and conferences have not so far brought about. Hon. Mr. Aziz and Babu Rajendra Prasad have given me a fair idea of the work that is being done in Bihar and wherever I go I will rouse the people to come forward and help Bihar to the best of their ability.

The Maulana leaves to-night for Calcutta and from there will proceed to Burma on a campaign of Muslim organisation and unity.—A.P.

Mr. Bhatta Thanks Film Group

Mr. Maya Shanker M. Bhatta, President of the Motion Picture Society of India, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to Mr. B.V. Jadhav, Secretary to the Film Group of the Central Legislature, New Delhi:—

"Motion Picture Society fully appreciates film-group's efforts for relief of Film Industry. Convey thanks to all members."

Rain Spoils Cricket In Ceylon

M. C. C. MAKE 100 FOR 3 WKTS; HOME TEAM DISMISSED FOR PALTRY 106

COLOMBO, February 16.

The Ceylon Cricket Association's decision yesterday night to play on Sunday had a sequel this morning, when E. Kellaart announced that they would not play in the Ceylon match on that account. The Kelaart brothers who are among the most prominent Ceylonese cricketers have consistently refused to play on Sundays in Ceylon, and although they played Sundays in India they aver they did so under exceptional circumstances. The Reserves Joseph and Jayasundera therefore come into the team.

The following are the teams:—

M. C. C.

Jardine,
Marriott,
Nichols,
Bakewell,
Gregory,
Langridge,
Levett,
Townsend,
Clark,
Barnett, and
Human.
Mitchell (twelfth man).

CEYLON

Doctor Gunasekera (Capt.)
F. A. Waldock,
V. O. Schokman,
S. S. Jayavickrame,
L. D. S. Gunasekera
D. B. Gunasekera,
B. De Kretser,
W. T. Brindley,
M. K. Albert,
N. S. Joseph,
D. S. Jayasundera.

Ceylon won the toss and took first knock on a perfect turn wicket, first pair being M. K. Albert and Brindley.

It had rained slightly this morning, but wicket having been covered the pitch was unaffected. It remained cloudy most of the time and the sultriness increased as the day advanced.

The attendance was very disappointing, no more than about 1,500 being present when play commenced at 11 a.m. In spite of the wicket being described as one of the most perfect in the country, Clark and Nichols proved successful almost immediately.

Albert was well held one-handed by Barnett in the slips, and L. D. S. Gunasekera was snapped up by Levett behind the wicket. These wickets fell to the fifth ball of Clark's second and third overs. Nichols also got a wicket in his second over. Waldock shrank back from a straight one which swung in and was clean bowled for duck.

Brindley and Jayawickreme then broke the alarming sequence of quick dismissals. The latter (who scored a century against All-India last year) distinguished himself with some excellent leg glides and cover drives both against the fast and slow bowlers.

NICHOLS PROVES DEADLY

The first double change was made in favour of Marriott and Langridge, but although both were hard to get away it did not appear that they would dislodge the batsmen who played with the greatest confidence.

Jayawickreme in particular was very impressive. Eventually Jardine brought on Nichols again at 36 and the Essex bowler proved immediately successful. The fourth ball of Nichols's first over on resumption got Brindley out l.b.w. for 17 scored in 85 minutes, and with the first ball of his next over Nichols had Jayawickreme caught in the slip. In his next over Nichols bowled D. B. Gunasekera with a full pitch his second spell thus giving him 3 wickets for 5 runs.

Joseph then twice hit Nichols off successive balls to the cover boundary, but off the next ball he was dropped by Gregory in the slips which deprived Nichols of what would have been his fourth wicket.

On resumption, Clark started off by bowling Joseph with his first ball, and in a devastating spell, took all the four remaining wickets for 15 runs. Ceylon innings came to end at 12-37 for 106.

M.C.C's FIRST KNOCK

The M.C.C. began their first innings at 2-50 with Bakewell and Levett.

The bowling was of no class for the M.C.C. batsmen, although their fielding attained high standard. Bakewell, who was one of the opening batsmen, made 48, including 7 four's and was out in the first over after tea. At 4-40 when the Visitors had made exactly 100 in 90 minutes, a sharp shower of rain drove players into the pavilion and no resumption was made for the day.

CEYLON (First Innings.)

Albert c Barnett b Clark ..	3
Brindley l.b.w, b Nichols ..	17
Waldock b Nichols	0
L. D. S. Gunasekera c Levett, b Clark	3
Jayawickreme c Gregory, b Nichols	15
Joseph b Clark	19
D. B. Gunasekera b Nichols..	4
Shokman (not out)	22
Dr. Gunesekera c Jardine, b Clark	14
De Krester c Langridge, b Clark	0
D. Jayasundera c Townsend b Clark	8
Extra	1
Total	106

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Clark 9|1|24|6; Nichols 9|1|29|3; Marriott 13|3|35|0; Langridge 9|4|17|0.

M. C. C.—1ST INNINGS.

Bakewell c Jaya Sundara, b Krester	48
Levett l.b.w., b Brindley	14
Gregory b D.B. Gunasekhara	2
Langridge (not out)	19
Barnett (not out)	15
Extras	2
Total (for 3 wickets)	100

LUDHIANA JAIL HUNGER-STRIKE

Questions For Punjab Council

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri, M.L.C., has given notice of the following questions for the ensuing session of the Council:—

1. Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the reports published in "Daily Herald," the "Tribune" and the "Daily Siyasat" regarding the hungerstrike of prisoners in the Ludhiana District Jail; if so, what action if any, the Government has taken in the matter?

2. If the answer to the latter part of the above be in the negative, the reason why the Government has not taken any acion;

3. Whether it is a fact that on account of long standing grievances of the prisoners, the strike broke out on 17/1/34, and ended on 21/1/34, after the redress was promised;

4. If the answer to part (3) be in the affirmative the cause of the hungerstrike and the number of hunger-strikers on each date;

(5) Whether the Superintendent of the District Jail, Ludhiana, made any reports to the Inspector-General of Prisons regarding the hunger-strike, if so, whether the Honourable Finance Member will kindly place the same on the table for the information of the House?

6. Whether any high officer of the Jail Department visited the said jail to enquire into the causes of the hunger-strike, if not, why?

7. Whether the Government proposes to order an enquiry into the matter now by independent officer with a view to ascertain the causes of the hungerstrike.—United Press.

GOD-SPEED TO EDEN

Tour To Get Support For British Disarmament Plan

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The French, Italian, German ambassadors, also Sir J. Simon among a large gathering present bid God-speed to Captain Eden on his departure from London on a tour to Paris, Rome, and Berlin to try to get a necleus agreement on the basis of the British disarmament plan.

STEAMER RUNS ASHORE

PORT SAID, Feb. 16.

Bibby Liner "Gloucestershire" bound for Colombo and Rangoon ran ashore at Toossoum, Cuez Canal, owing to sandstorm.

Hitherto it is impossible to refloat her. The vessel is discharging oil bunkers to assist refloating.—Reuter's Special.

Mrs. RANKA REFUSED INTERVIEW

KHANDWA, Feb. 16.

Seth Poonamchand Ranka has been transferred to Khandwa Jail from Nagpur. His wife and brother Asakaran Ranka who were present on the station by chance were not allowed to speak to him. His health has been very much reduced.

Mrs. Ranka had applied to the Home Member to grant her permission to see him at least twice a week as long as he is ill, but the application was rejected.—United Press.

GOOD RESPONSE TO ABUL KALAM'S APPEAL

CALCUTTA, Feb 14.

In response to the appeal for funds issued by Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, for relief of the sufferers of Bihar, the Mussalmans of Calcutta so far contributed Rs. 50,000 the collection by the Bihar Relief Committee and the Memon Community Committee going Rs. 35,000 and Rs 28,000 respectively. The aforesaid two committees opened their relief centrs at Muzaffarpur and Monghyr.—United Press.

UNIMAGINABLE MISERY

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHERIA SERAI, Feb. 16.

Dr. Hardiker with his party motored to Laheria Serai, Madhubani, Rajnagar and Murzapur towns and also to the villages lying between these places. The loss of houses, wells and lands is appalling. The misery of the people is unimaginable. Dr. Hardiker gave Rs. 251 to the people at Madhubani to construct wells. This amount was handed over to him by Sheth Jeoraj Sarda on behalf of the cloth and sugar merchants of Nagpur.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga's palace at Rajnagar has been completely ravaged. The Maharaja is homeless in the real sense.

Dr. Hardiker has wired to Babu Rajendra Prasad for clothing and other materials for these parts, which have not been visited by many humanitarian organisations.

He also issued an appeal for efficient workers and more material help to the people of the Darbhanga District.

He left Darbhanga for Muzaffarpur Distt. this noon.

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